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Inter-State
Nurseries

MACCLENNY, FLORIDA

To Beautify Your Home Grounds by the Proper Plantings of Trees, Shrubs and Plant Is to Also Enhance the Value of Your Property. Make Your Home Grounds More Attractive by Using Our Trees, Shrubs and Plants



CONIFEROUS PLANTING



ORIENTAL PLANE TREES FOR STREET PLANTING



HEDGE AND SHADE TREE PLANTING FOR PARK OR HOME.

ROSE
BUSHES
SHRUBBERY
FLOWERING
PLANTS, SHADE
AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, AND HOME
GARDEN FRUITS FOR THE
SOUTHERN STATES

INTER-STATE
NURSERIES

MACCLENNY - FLORIDA



BED PLANTING OF GERANIUM
FOLIAGE PLANTS AND GR

A MINUTE'S VISIT WITH YOU!

WE WOULD like to meet you personally and talk over your order with you, but as this is impossible, we want you to look over our catalog carefully and preserve it.

We are anxious that you benefit from the years of experience we have had with Horticulture in the South, and if we can offer you any advice other than given in our catalog, write us.

WE STRIVE TO PLEASE our customers and help them to obtain the best results by planting out trees, shrubs and plants.

All stock offered you is grown under the supervision of experienced men who have devoted their lifetime to bettering the varieties adapted to the Southern climate and soil conditions. No better can you buy anywhere.

We sell to you direct, eliminating middleman's or salesman's profit. This allows us to give you superior stock at least cost.

Our stock will please you and we solicit your order on the proven DEPENDABILITY of our stock and business methods.

Your order or correspondence will be appreciated and will be executed in an efficient manner.

May we have your order?

Jacksonville, Florida.
Macclenny, Florida.

C. M. GRIFFING & CO.

Interstate Rose Gardens and Nurseries.

Our Policies

TO GROW all trees and plants we offer; to grow only the best tested sorts; and so to limit our production as to quantities and kinds that our experienced superintendents may personally oversee their propagation, training and shipping, that Griffing's trees may justly deserve distinction as the trees and plants of quality and results. To be exact in all statements; never to misrepresent or exaggerate, and never to disparage others. To be guided by the experience of many years, in all sections of the territory we seek to serve, in the selection of the varieties we offer; and to value permanent, rather than temporary, success. To maintain the purity of varieties and strains, to develop, propagate and disseminate only the best, most hardy and prolific sorts, to guard and foster the health vigor of our trees and plants as a safeguard and guarantee to our customers' success, and assure them of our perpetual interest in the trees and plants we sell. To collect and disseminate among our patrons the best and most reliable cultural information, always holding ourselves in readiness to answer inquiries to the best of our ability. To serve every customer and planter of our goods so promptly, courteously and thoroughly as to assure to each the profit, pleasure and satisfaction he expects.

Meeting Southern Conditions

The suggestions of all planting, culture and subsequent care instructions, as well as the selection of varieties for collection and general stock in this catalog, are based on Southern conditions, the knowledge of which has been acquired through Southern experience. The stock herein offered is grown in the South and is best adapted for Southern planting.

Collection Offers

Each group has been carefully selected to meet the particular requirements for which it is recommended. The same high quality of trees and plants obtains in making up these combinations as prevails in filling specific orders to meet the wishes of our most exacting patrons. The reduced price at which these collections are offered is made possible by the saving in handling, packing and the quantity of plants and trees grown to meet the special demand.

Orders for collections will be filled by us, using the varieties named so far as our supply of each variety will permit. Should we be out of any of the varieties we will put in other varieties similar in character, carefully selecting sorts that will give equally as good results.

Crown Rose Collection

(Illustrated on Inside Front Cover.)

THIS collection has been chosen from the best old and newer varieties to meet the demand for a combination of sorts for either small rose bed or the small rose garden. If you wish to start a rose bed or garden of from 10 to 30 bushes, you cannot do better than to order from one to three lots of this collection. Only strong, healthy plants furnished in this collection.

10 1-year size bushes—\$2.25.

10 2-year size bushes—\$3.25.

The Crown Collection is Made Up of the Following Tested and Tried Varieties:

1 Mrs. Dudley Cross (H. T.)—A new rose of comparatively recent introduction that has proven a wonder in the South. Beautiful cream tint, shading to salmon yellow in center, and tinged with carmine at edge of petals. Long, full tapering bud, opening full and double. Medium spreading growth above the average for H. T. Foliage good.

2 Sunburst (H. T.)—Introduced by Pernet Ducher in 1912 Specials. Has been thoroughly tested. Flowers large, of elongated cup form, especially handsome in bud. Color rich yellow with orange yellow center. This rose stands in a class by itself—nothing else like it. Rather delicate bush growth, but produces most gorgeous sprays of flowers.

3 Killarney (H. T.)—No rose ever introduced gained public favor so quickly and so deservedly as Killarney. Long, pointed, clear, light pink buds, borne on strong, upright stems in great profusion. Sturdy growth, but bush does not attain large size. One of the best for cut flowers.

4 Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H. T.)—Introduced 1908 and has proven a great success and a favorite wherever planted. Color delicate, soft, rosy salmon suffused with yellow. Long, pointed, firm buds opening into beautiful semi-double flowers, especially beautiful when half expanded. Medium spreading growth, good foliage.

5 Paul Neyron (H. P.)—The best pink hybrid perpetual grown in the South. Vigorous, upright bush growth, producing immense light pink flowers on long stiff stems. Firm, globular bud opening full and double. Keeps well after cutting.

6 Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.)—The ideal hardy white rose, pure in color, perfect in form, large size. Strong, vigorous, semi-upright growth, bush. Produces abundantly spring and fall after first year. A few of these magnificent pure white flowers makes it worthy of a place in any planting.

7 Etoile de France (H. T.)—Color vivid crimson with darker shadings; fine cupped formed firm bud, opening into a most vivid red double flower. Deservedly named the Star of France. Moderate growth, spreading bush, good foliage, free bloomer.

8 Hector McKenzie (H. P.)—A rose of special merit, surpassing the famous American Beauty in grandeur of flower. Color deep pink, firm globular bud, opening full and double, very fragrant, lasts well. Flowers produced in profusion on upright stems. Small bush growth.

9 Natalie Bottner (H. T.) (Yellow Kaiserin).—Color delicate cream-yellow; a flower of wonderful finish in the way of "Kaiserin," very vigorous, but nevertheless most floriferous. It combines the prominent qualities of the two celebrated roses "Kaiserin" and "Druschki." This novelty is much superior to them.

10 Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—The best, largest, most free flowering and perfect creamy white rose grown. Buds are long, pointed and firm, opening full and double. Produced on long, graceful, slender stems. Frequently formed in great clusters. Small bush growth, very free flowering.



YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND A PLACE IN YOUR YARD FOR ROSES

Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Please ship me by express the enclosed order of peach trees, herewith I enclose express money order. I want the largest trees you can send for the money. I like your trees and you have always used me well, and I am going to set a good sized orchard next year, and GRIFFING gets my order.

G. P. HARSHAW.

ROSE COLLECTIONS should be ordered by the group name as designated (saving necessity of writing out list of varieties). We cannot change varieties in these combinations to meet customers' wishes. If you prefer to make a special selection of kinds, the list price for such orders must be applied.



Dixie Yard Collection

The Dixie Yard Collection has been carefully selected from among the best medium and strong bushes of Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals and climbers. If not convenient to plant the climbers where they can be trained on veranda or trellis, you can plant in center or at one side of yard and build vase shaped rack as explained elsewhere in this catalog. These varieties will give you results:

10 1-year size bushes, \$2.00.
10 2-year size bushes, \$3.00.

1 Paul Neyron (H. P.)—The largest, finest, double pink, adapted to Southern yard planting. Vigorous, upright growth, producing immense light pink flowers on long stiff stems. Keeps well after cutting. Blooms well at all seasons.

2 Climbing Caroline Testout (Cl. T.) A strong, vigorous growing plant, producing a profusion of beautiful, peach-blow flowers; forming delightfully beautiful cup-shaped buds. One of our most valuable climbers.

3 J. B. Clark (H. P.)—Intense scarlet, changing to crimson. Very thrifty, semi-upright growth. Can be grown as a climber. Flowers very large, regular shape, beautiful either in bud or full open.

4 Reine Marie Henriette (Cl. T.)—In vigor of plant, character of flower and abundance of bloom, it is the best of all red climbing roses for the South. Bright, cherry red, fine buds, opening into large perfect and exquisitely fragrant flowers.

5 Radiance (H. T.) Rosy carmine reverse of petals, beautiful silver tint, large, full, fragrant. Vigorous grower, free bloomer, long stiff stems. This is one of the best we have seen in the South. Keeps well cut.

6 Helen Gould (H. T.) One of the most beautiful crimson roses grown; flowers full and double; long beautiful pointed buds; color a warm rosy crimson.

7 Mrs. Benjamin R. Cant (T.)—Deep rose pink on outer petals. Inner petals soft, silvery rose, suffused with buff. Medium to strong spreading growth, constant bloomers. One of the best varieties of recent introduction.

8 Marie Van Houte (T.)—Another old standby, hard to excel. Pale, canary yellow, changing to rich, creamy white. Edge of petals on older flowers shading to pale rose with splashes of crimson. Medium to strong spreading growth. Free flowering.

9 Mamon Cochet (T.) Beautiful pink with base of petals, yellow. Splendid buds opening full and double on long stiff stems. Beautiful foliage. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

10 Gen. McArthur (H. T.) Glowing crimson scarlet. Beautiful buds lasting well cut. Vigorous grower. A desirable showy, dark rose.

Enclosed please find order for rose bushes. Five years ago I bought of you an order of roses in which there were three climbers, Reve de Orr, Rene Marie Henriette and Marechal Niel, and there never were any handsomer roses in this country or any other. I often wish you could have seen them; they cover the front porch of my country home, three stories high, and fifty foot front, and supply us with roses the year round. I also have at my city home one of your Minnie Francis roses, which is superb, a bush about five-feet high and a prize. Please send this order by express at once as I want them for my city home.

Savannah, Ga.

J. CONRAD PUDEB

ROSE COLLECTIONS should be ordered by the group name as designated (saving necessity of writing out list of varieties). We cannot change varieties in these combinations to meet customers' wishes. If you prefer to make a special selection of kinds, the list price for such orders must be applied.

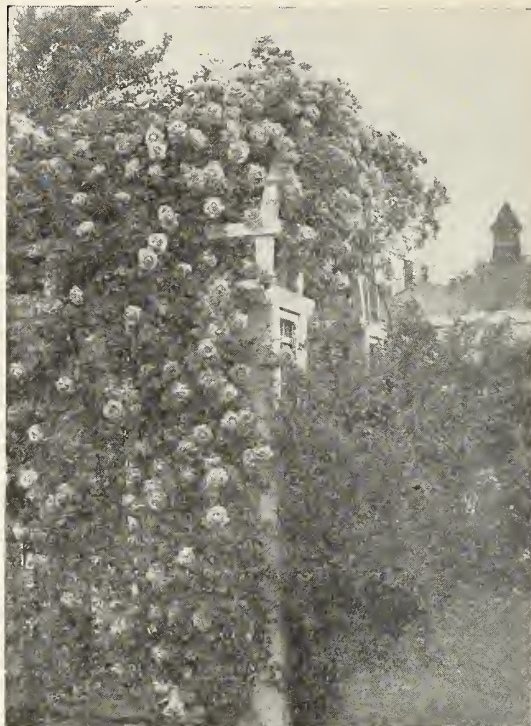
Roses

Roses are the most popular flowering plant grown. As either plants or flowers, they may be properly and effectively used for a great number of purposes. In the Southern States roses may be had in abundance nearly the entire year; longer than any other flower. We can never have too many roses around our homes; we seldom have enough. By planting **our rose bushes or plants**, and following our simple instructions, the growing of roses in the South is easy and results gratifying.

The mild winters, long fall and spring seasons, and abundance of rain during the summer, give the lover of roses in the Southern States a more ideal climatic condition for growth in the yard or open bed than any section in the world.

We offer only sturdy, field grown rose bushes that have actually proven themselves by producing an abundance of flowers in the nursery before they are dug and shipped. They are propagated low, on non-sprouting hardy stock or roots, that are known to produce free flowering, strong, vigorous bushes. At time of shipping, plants are severely pruned and defoliated, conserving in the root, main stalk and body of the bush the necessary vitality, enabling them to push out strong, sturdy branches, and produce an abundance of well developed flowers (when properly planted, manured and watered) in a surprisingly short time.

Our rose bushes are grown in the South especially for Southern planting, and will give sure and satisfactory results. Such bushes should not be confused with imported plants, grown in entirely different soil and under different climatic conditions, that have been dug and kept in storage or transit months before you receive them, such as are sometimes offered by seed houses, department stores, etc., nor should ours be compared with the weakly hot house grown pot plants, propagated on their own roots from green wood cuttings, offered by plant firms in the North. There is no comparison either in character of plants or in results.



Climbing Caroline Testout

Who Should Plant Roses

Everyone should plant roses. There is no home, worthy of the name, where space could not be found for from ten to one hundred rose bushes. If a renter, plant roses; you will get returns in beautiful flowers in from two to three months. If a flat dweller, and you have three or more windows, you can plant ten or more rose bushes in window boxes. The results will be a delight, and you can move the window boxes with other personal belongings, when moving day comes around. If a home owner it matters not how pretentious or humble, nothing can make it more home-like, more attractive and inviting, than a well selected rose planting. If a landlord, there is no improvement that can be made at so small an expenditure that will so quickly enhance the rental value and desirability of property, insuring permanent tenants, as a good rose planting.

Rose Planters' Helps

Written expressly to meet the requirements and conditions of the Southern States.

Selection of Bushes. The success of your planting very largely depends on the selection of the right varieties as to character of bush growth for location in which they are to be planted. Rose bushes are divided into two general classes: Bush varieties, those that grow in bush form, and climbing varieties, those that are of more vigorous growth, producing long branches or shoots that may be trained on trellises, pergolas, porches, etc. The bush varieties vary greatly in character of growth and vigor of plants. Some of the varieties that produce the most perfect flowers in great profusion are of small bush growth, never attaining large size, while other varieties are of more or less vigorous upright or spreading habit of growth. If the desirable but small growth bushes are planted in rose beds indiscriminately with the more vigorous bushes, they will soon become overshadowed and ultimately die, and such a rose bed will never present an attractive, uniform appearance. Varieties should be selected and plantings arranged so that the vigorous upright bushes, the vigorous bushes of spreading habit, the smaller growth bushes, may each be planted in groups. To assist our patrons in the selection of varieties and arrangement, we give in the description of each variety, the character of growth. Remember that many of the Hybrid Tea varieties, which are mostly of the smaller bush growth, produce the most magnificent flowers in greatest profusion.

Location and Arrangement of Rose Planting. Rose plantings can be successfully made where the location is not overshadowed by large trees, and where not shaded by buildings or fences more than half the day. Soil should be well drained and fertile. If not naturally rich, it must be made so by adding more fertile soil, and a liberal amount of manure. The presence of clay in soil or under rose plantings, while desirable and beneficial, is not essential to success. Some of the finest plantings we have ever seen had no clay under them for many feet, but the sandy soil was made very fertile with natural manure and chemical fertilizers, and an ample, but not excessive, supply of water.



Countess of Gosford

ROSE CULTURE—Continued

Style of Plantings—Rose plantings may be conveniently considered in the following six styles: (1) Rose Beds, (2) Banking, (3) Climbing, viz., for training or trellises, pergolas porches or over rose walks, (4) Yard Plantings, (5) Rose Gardens, (6) Window boxes.

We advise planting bushes of a variety of color, in a square by themselves instead of scattering them at random through the bed. To secure large, well developed, long stemmed flowers, bushes should be kept well pruned; do not be afraid to cut long stems with the flowers. Continuous cutting back or pruning of the bedding varieties forces strong vigorous shoots from near the ground from which you get the finest long stem flowers. Cut away old and unhealthy branches.

Banking or the Rose Bank—For banking against buildings, next to fences, in corners, around porches, or steps and other similar locations, use varieties of strong bush growth. Medium growth bushes of spreading habit, and upright growth bushes, should be planted 24 to 30 inches apart. Rank or vigorous growth bushes, of spreading habit, should be planted 30 to 36 inches apart. For best effect, plant the strong growth, upright bushes next to fence or building. About 30 inches in front of these, and about 36 inches apart, plant the strong growth bushes, of spreading habit, and about 30 inches in front of these plant the medium growth bushes of spreading habit, about 30 inches apart. This will give a dense bank of foliage and flowers, with the strong upright bushes rearing their stems and flowers in the back-ground.

Climbing or Trellis Roses—These may be planted in a great number of locations to good effect. Around verandas or porches they are especially desirable. They do not become sufficiently dense to exclude air, light, or harbor insects. Other

choice locations are for training over summer houses, pergolas, along fences and the rose walk. Climbing roses should be planted from three to eight feet apart, depending upon how dense a covering is desired. Little, if any, pruning should be done. Branches that grow in long shoots, many times 15 to 20 feet or more, should be carefully trained and tied to trellis or support.

If branches are too few, they may be headed back and made to branch, making a more dense covering. A very effective training for climbing varieties is to plant 6 to 8 feet apart, and for each plant construct a vase shaped triangular or square rack or frame, six to seven feet in height. The parts for such a rack or frame should be of good, durable material about two inches square. For the triangular frame use three posts set into the ground about 12 inches, 24 inches apart with the tops leaning outward so that the tops are 4 feet apart. To the posts nail horizontal slats 12 inches apart. Branches twined on the inside of such a frame, and allowed to droop over the top, make one of the most pleasing effects possible.

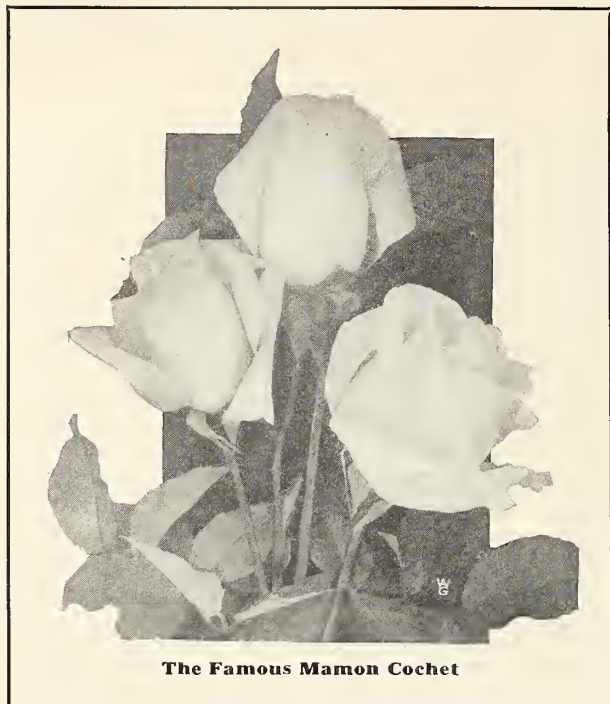
Yard Roses—The stronger growth Tea varieties are the most desirable for open yard planting. These vigorous growing Teas and others recommended for yards, should be planted three to five feet apart. Little pruning is necessary further than cutting a good liberal stem to flowers, and removing dead or weak branches, until the end of the second year when one-third to one-half of the top should be pruned away, removing the older and weaker branches. Similar pruning should be repeated every year. Some yard bushes live to old age and grow to enormous size. We have seen twelve and fifteen year old bushes of such varieties as Minnie Frances and Maurice Rouvier attain a height of ten feet, with a spread of 12 to 14 feet. Others, such as Madam Lombard, Snowflake, Madam Cochet and Louis Phillippe, etc., attain heights of from six to seven feet with eight to ten feet spread, producing thousands of beautiful roses annually.

Rose Gardens—Many lovers of roses have rose gardens, varying in size from a few dozen plants to several thousand, in which they find great pleasure in testing new varieties. Such rose gardens are seldom attractive or beautiful from a landscape view point. They are extremely interesting and fascinatingly beautiful if you overlook the lack of uniformity of bush growth, and give your attention to a study of the characteristics of the varieties and the beautiful flowers produced. In planning your rose garden, if you will give the character of bush growth a little study and thought, you can make it more interesting and much more beautiful and attractive as a whole. Plant the stronger growing bush varieties in a section to themselves; likewise the medium growth bushes, and the weaker growth bedding varieties to themselves, giving each the proper distance. By doing this you will occupy your ground space to better advantage, conserve your fertility and moisture, and the result will be beautiful rose beds and groups.

Window Boxes—Roses for window box plantings should be of the profuse blooming, smaller growth bush sorts, such as the Hybrid Tea varieties, recommended in the descriptions for bedding. Rose window boxes should be made 12 to 14 inches deep, 10 to 12 inches wide at bottom and 12 to 14 inches wide at top, and of proper length to suit the window. They should be made of good, durable material, about one inch thick. In bottom several half-inch holes should be bored to admit of perfect drainage. Boxes should be filled with good soil into which has been mixed from one-third to one-half its bulk of well rotted dairy manure, and one pound of pulverized lime rock to each cubic foot of soil. After a box so filled has stood for two weeks having been freely watered daily, the bushes should be ordered and planted immediately on arrival. Bushes can be planted from twelve to fifteen inches apart. Rose bushes in window boxes require water two or three times each day. If allowed to become dry, they will die, but if kept well watered and fertilized, you will get wonderful returns in beautiful flowers.



J. B. Clarke Roses



The Famous Mamon Cochet

Liquid Manure for Flowers in Window Boxes and Pot Plants

In these the soil must be stirred frequently to a depth of three-quarters of an inch. Fertility can best be supplied in the form of liquid manure applied with the water. For each ten rose bushes or other flowering plants, one pound of commercial fertilizer, analyzing 5% ammonia, 8% phosphoric acid, and 4% potash, should be stirred into five gallons of water, allowing it to stand covered for 24 to 48 hours, then stir well and use this to water the plants. Do this once a week. These liquid manure fertilizers should not come in contact with the foliage—apply carefully to the soil only.

Preparation of Soil

Success with rose plantings depends more largely on the proper preparation of soil than any other factor, aside from carefully grown bushes. If the land selected is not well drained naturally, it should be ditched or tiled so as to bring the water table to fifteen or eighteen inches below the surface. Unless land is extremely fertile, a liberal amount of well rotted, rich compost, stable or dairy manure, should be spaded into a depth of eight to ten inches, from fifteen to twenty days before planting, and during this period, the soil should be frequently wet down. It is best to defer ordering bushes until the soil has been prepared, so that bushes can be planted immediately on arrival. With all classes of soil the working in with the manure of from one to one and one-half pounds of pulverized lime rock to every square foot of surface prepared is beneficial. If you cannot get the pulverized lime rock, use air slaked lime, but the pulverized lime rock is best where available. For rose beds, for banks, for the rose garden and yard planting, where bushes are expected to occupy the entire ground surface of the area to be planted, the soil should be prepared in this manner. For climbing roses, and where bushes are to be planted singly, a space should be prepared at least four feet in diameter.

Planting

On arrival of the bushes, open the package, and, if unable to plant immediately, heel them in. To do this, dig a V shaped trench, about ten or twelve inches deep, in a well drained location. Place the bushes as close together as you can, laying them against one side of the trench so that when the trench is filled the roots will be covered about two inches. Fill the trench with loose dirt, water freely, press dirt down around the bushes, then fill trench level. When ready to set out, take a few plants at a time, either from package or from trench, keeping roots well moistened and wrapped in wet burlap or cloth. Never allow roots to become dry. Dig a hole large enough to admit roots without cramping or binding, and deep enough so that when the soil is filled in around the roots to general level the bush will be the same depth as when in the nursery. (This is important and should be carefully observed.) In placing soil around roots, only well moistened, pulverized soil should be worked around the roots with the hands and pressed firmly. After filling the hole

nearly full, pour in eight to ten quarts of water, and after water has settled and disappeared, finish filling in around the plant and tramp firmly with feet. Do not be afraid to pack it, the firmer the better; rake more soil around plant, making a broad flat mound an inch to an inch and a half above general level with a raised ring around edge of mound to retain water when applied later. If obtainable, mulch with one and one-half to two inches of leaf mould or stable litter. If you are not having plenty of rain, water freely each day for three weeks.

Subsequent Care

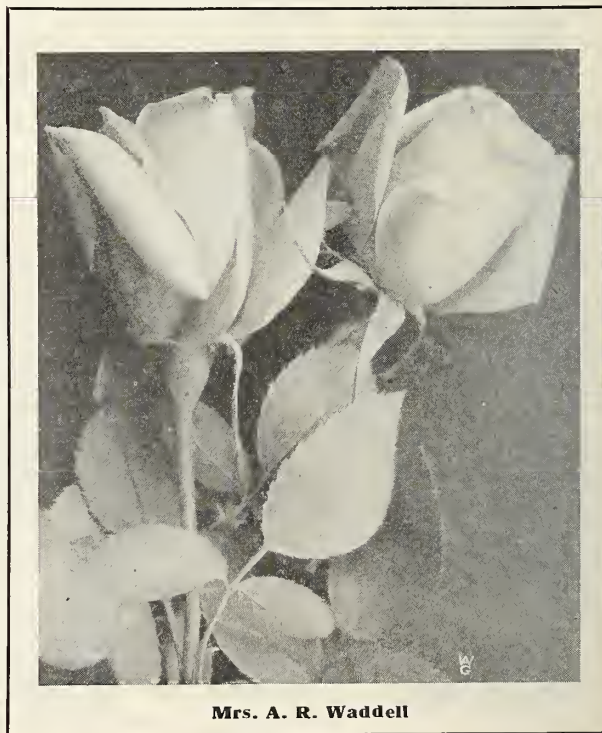
Care of rose bushes is simple, provided good bushes have been secured, soil properly prepared, and bushes well planted. Unless rainfall is plentiful, they should be liberally watered at least twice a week. During severe drouth, daily or at least every second day. Soil must be kept moist. Roses should be frequently worked. If no mulch is used, the soil should be stirred to a depth of one and one-half inches every ten days to two weeks. If mulch is used, it should be moved aside and soil stirred from one-half to one inch deep, and mulch replaced, sufficiently often to keep grass and weeds from growing. Roses will not give satisfactory results if grass and weeds are allowed to grow up around them.

See suggestions about pruning, under subjects, Rose beds, Climbing or Trailing Roses and Yard Roses.

Keeping Up the Fertility—To insure continued success from your plantings, the fertility of soil must be kept up. About once a year from one and one-half to two inches of rich compost, well rotted stable or dairy manure, should be spread around the bushes and worked into the soil, and new mulch spread over the ground. Every three months you should scatter on the ground around each bush over a circle twenty-four inches in diameter and hoe or rake in, about one-half pound of commercial fertilizer, analyzing 5 per cent ammonia, 8 per cent phosphoric acid, and 4 per cent potash, to which has been added and well mixed with the fertilizer, 12½ pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) to each 100 pounds of fertilizer. Any good reliable fertilizer house can prepare such a formula for you.

Enemies and Diseases

When grown under favorable conditions, roses are not so apt to be attacked by insect discases or other troubles as when they are half starved and otherwise neglected. Some varieties are more subject to leaf spot, leaf blight and mildew than others. If leaf blight, leaf spot or mildew commence to show, spray the bushes once a week with Bordeaux Mixture, or ammoniated solution of copper carbonate, which will control them except in severe cases of mildew, when it may be necessary to apply sulphide of potassium at the rate of one-half ounce to one gallon of water. For leaf-eating insects, spray with 1 heaping teaspoonful of arsenate of lead paste to one gallon of water. For green fly and rose lice, scale, etc., spray with tobacco solution, "Black Leaf 40," as per directions on package. Good reliable spray mixture and various styles of sprayers for applying. Ask us for names of reliable dealers who sell them nearest to you. In spraying, be sure to apply so as to cover the under side thoroughly.



Mrs. A. R. Waddell



THE ROSE IS JUSTLY THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS

Strong Field Grown Roses

Classification: Roses are descended from several distinct classes or families and the following key will enable one to find to which strains or classes each belongs. (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual. (H. T.) Hybrid Tea. (B. K.) Banksia. (Bour.) Bourbon. (Beng.) Bengal. (M.) Moss. (N.) Noisette. (Poly.) Polyanthus. (H. Ch.) Hybrid China. (H. N.) Hybrid Noisette. (T.) Tea. (Cl.) Climber.

Size C, 1 yr. Strong.....	Each	10	100
Size D, 2 yr., Large.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
Size E, 3 yr., Extra Large.....	.40	3 50	30 00
	.60	5 00	40 00

Description of Varieties

Admiral Dewey (H. T.)—Delicate bright pink shading to white. A sport from Testout Rose, which it much resembles. A splendid rose. Upright, of small growth.

Alexander Hill Gray (H. T.)—Color is deep lemon-yellow, which intensifies as the blooms develop; flowers large, of great substance and perfect formation; it has a high-pointed center from which the petals gracefully reflex. We have carefully tested this Rose, and find it the most satisfactory yellow variety recently introduced. We recommend it highly.

American Beauty (H. P.)—Large, full, beautiful red, upright, strong grower on heavy land.

Andre Gamon (H. T.)—Deep rose color. Large and full. Strong, spreading growth.

Antoine Rivoire (H. T.)—Rosy-flush on yellow ground. Large and full. Strong grower. A worthy rose.

Bengal Nobinand (Beng.)—Darkest velvety crimson. In bloom constantly. Low spreading growth.

Black Prince (H. P.)—Velvety crimson with shadings of purplish black. Upright, strong growth.

Bride (T.)—Most dainty, pure white, with exquisitely beautiful long pointed buds borne on stiff, upright stems. Vigorous on strong land.

Bridesmaid (T.)—Beautiful pink with shadings of soft yellow at base of petals. Lasts remarkably well when cut. Spreading growth. Thriving in rich soil.

Burbank (Bour.)—Splendid symmetrically formed cherry colored blooms. Good grower and very free bloomer. Upright bushy top.

Cecil Brunner (Poly.)—Dainty, tiny miniature roses of delicate bisque pink color. Exquisitely beautiful long pointed buds. Vigorous low spreading habit.

Chromatella (N.)—Sometimes called Pillar of Gold. One of our best yellow climbers. Clear, deep yellow with sulphur edgings. Full and fragrant. Vigorous climber and good bloomer.

Clara Watson (H. T.)—Pearly white, center tinted pale peach-blow pink. Free bloomer. A good rose. Upright growth.

Cl. Bridesmaid (Cl. T.)—Much the same as the bush Bridesmaid. A good vigorous climber.

Cl. Captain Christy (H. T.)—Large, full, double blossoms of most delicate pink shading deeper in center. Very fragrant. Borne on heavy, upright, stiff stems.

Cl. Caroline Testout (Cl. T.)—Vigorous climber, producing abundance of large cup shaped blooms of most beautiful delicate pink color. No collection is complete without this splendid variety.

Cl. Clotilde Soupert (Cl. Poly.)—White with delicate flesh tones. Very double and most fragrant. Bloom in clusters.

Cl. Devoniensis (Cl. T.)—Sometimes called the Magnolia rose, as the blooms are so large and petals so thick and waxy, and the fragrance is so distinctly different from other roses. White tinged with the most delicate pink. Exquisitely beautiful long pointed buds surrounded by beautiful foliage. Strong climber.

Cl. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—Beautiful large double white roses of remarkable substance, borne on long, stiff stems like forced roses. A strong climber, good bloomer.

Cl. Marie Guillott (Cl. T.)—Pure white, very double with delightful fragrance, splendid foliage and rank growth.

Cl. Wootton (Cl. T.)—One of the best of the red climbers. Blooms large and full. Crimson shaded with almost violet-crimson. Strong grower, good foliage, and profuse constant bloomer.

Countess of Gosford (H. T.)—Ideal bedding rose. Strong grower and constant bloomer. Exquisite salmon pink with delicate shadings of rose. Vigorous spreading growth.



Frau Karl Druschki

ROSES—Continued

Countess of Shaftsbury (H. T.)—One of the new Hybrid Tea Roses. Color a silvery carmine, mottled shell pink. A leading variety at the Rose Shows.

Dean Hole (H. T.)—Intense salmon pink. Beautiful, long pointed buds opening into mammoth blooms of splendid lasting qualities. Low spreading growth.

Duchess de Brabant (T.)—One of the best all-round roses ever introduced. Healthy grower in constant bloom all the year. Beautiful cup shaped blooms of delicate bright shell pink. Large spreading growth.

Edward Mawley (H. T.)—Named in honor of Edward Mawley, one of the best known of British Rosarians. The introducer describes it as having the most marvelous outstanding qualities and the most wonderful Rose yet introduced. It is an enormous big-petaled, dark crimson colored rose, with a velvety shading upon the inside of the petals. Very free blooming, with a perfect habit of growth, suitable for garden, exhibition or forcing purposes. Hardy anywhere.

Empress Eugenie (Bour.)—One of the sweetest of pink roses. An old favorite throughout the South. Free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Etoile de France (H. P.)—Lovely shade of clear, velvety crimson. Fine cupped formed buds borne on strong, stiff stems. Deliciously fragrant. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. One of the very best. Medium spreading growth.

Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.)—One of the purest white roses known, sometimes known as Snow Queen. Very large blooms with immense petals of splendid substance. Splendid foliage and blooms borne on good, strong, stiff stems. Upright, strong.

Gen. Arnold Janssen (H. T.)—Claimed to have all the good qualities of Jonkheer J. L. Mock as an outdoor Rose. Color a deep glowing carmine. Free bloomer. Buds long and pointed on long, stiff stems. Equally as good for forcing.

General McArthur (H. T.)—Brilliant scarlet, large and double, borne on good stems. A strong upright grower and free bloomer.

Hector Mackenzle (H. T.)—One of the newer roses. Deep pink changing to silvery crimson. Medium growth.

Helen Good (T.)—Delicate yellow with petals edged pink. Large blooms of good form. Vigorous upright grower.

Helen Gould (H. T.)—Beautiful rosy crimson roses of splendid form and texture. Long, pointed buds lasting well cut. Beautiful foliage. Vigorous spreading growth.

Henry M. Stanley (T.)—Clear, rosy pink tinged with chamois yellow. Vigorous spreading grower and free bloomer.

Isabella Sprunt (T.)—Lemon yellow. Beautifully formed buds. Good grower and free bloomer. Spreading habit.

James Sprunt (Cl. Beng.)—Rich crimson. Very full and sweet. Popular climber. Good bloomer.

J. B. Clark (H. P.)—Intense flaming scarlet. Well formed cup shaped blooms of splendid substance borne on upright, stiff stems. A strong grower and should be in every rose garden.



Mrs. Dudley Cross

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H. T.)—Called the Giant Pink from Holland. Of distinctive merit, being an extremely strong grower, one of the strongest of the Hybrid Tea class, blooming as it does with the greatest freedom, the buds carried on long, stiff, erect stems, of the very largest size imaginable to obtain in a Rose bloom and still retain its perfect formation. Very fragrant. Color, clear imperial pink. This Rose has produced a sensation wherever grown. We offer strong plants, on their own roots.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—Pure white. Freest bloomer and best all-round rose. A general favorite. Small, upright.

Killarney (Pink) (H. T.)—The popular Irish rose. Semi-double, with immense petals of good substance. Beautiful in the bud. Glowing pink. Vigorous, small, upright growth.

Killarney Queen (H. T.)—Same habit of growth and free blooming qualities as its parent the Killarney, while its splendid petals are even larger and of a more glowing pink.

Killarney (White)—Same good qualities of growth and habits as its parent the Killarney, only petals are pure white.

Lady Alice Stanley (H. T.)—This we predict will become very popular as a garden rose. In fact, wherever tried it has won friends. The petals are shell shaped, forming a perfect flower. The color on outside of petals is a deep coral-rose; inside delicate flesh, often flushed and suffused with bright pink; remarkably attractive. Without a doubt a magnificent rose.

Lady Pirrie (H. T.)—A popular Hybrid Tea Rose. Color reddish salmon, petals apricot inside. Has good form and is a vigorous grower.

Lamarque (Cl. T.)—An old favorite. Not so large, but its soft, creamy white blooms of exquisite fragrance keep it ever popular.

Louis Phillippe (Beng.)—Another old favorite. In bloom all the year, and this endearing quality with the rich, velvety crimson of its blooms perpetuate its name among rose lovers. A bed of these is always bright. Strong spreading habit.

Mad. Caroline Testout (H. T.)—Delicate, silvery pink roses of good substance. Splendid buds borne on good, stiff stems. Good also when open. Medium upright habit.

Mad. Cecil Berthod (T.)—Deep, golden yellow. Most beautiful both in bud and open bloom. Vigorous spreading habit.

Mad. de Wattville (T.)—Creamy white, double, fragrant blooms. Good grower and good bloomer. Spreading habit.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz (T.)—Much the same style of growth and bloom as Duchess de Brabant and is sometimes called the White Duchess. Dainty, cup shaped blooms of silvery white, softly shaded most delicate pink. Very free bloomer.

Mad. Jules Grolez (H. T.)—Bright, rich, rosy red blooms of splendid substance on good, stiff stems. Beautiful foliage, good grower and bloomer. Spreading habit.

Mad. Lombard (T.)—Beautiful tints of rosy bronze, fawn and salmon. One of the old favorites that no one is willing to be without. No garden is complete without them. Vigorous grower and free bloomer. Spreading habit.



Radiance



Etoile de France

ROSES—Continued

Magnafrano (H. T.)—Rich, deep rose color. Extra large and full on strong stems. A good grower and one no one should be without. Upright habit.

Maman Cochet (Pink) (T.)—Rosy pink shading to silvery rose. A splendid rose of sturdy habits. Fine buds that last well cut, of large size and opening into full, double bloom of marked fragrance. Medium spreading grower.

Maman Cochet (White) (T.)—Of same sturdy habits, size of bloom and delicate fragrance as the pink Cochet and of such a pearly white and such exquisite shading of most delicate pink that it is easily ranked as one of the few best roses.

Marechal Niel (Yellow) (Cl. N.)—The grand old southern favorite with a fragrance equalled by none. Full, double, golden yellow blooms produced abundantly all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one or more of these grand climbers shedding their perfume at their door. More call for these than for all other climbers combined.

Marechal Niel (Red) (Cl. N.)—A sport of the ever popular Yellow Marechal Niel with most of its habits and characteristics except the color which is fine pinkish red, shading to ochre.

Marie Von Houtte (T.)—One of our best varieties. Exquisitely beautiful pale canary yellow shading to creamy white with edges tinted pale rose. Strong sturdy grower; constant bloomer. Most desirable. Spreading habit.

Maurice Rouvler (T.)—Strong growing sturdy variety producing abundance of very large full buds of a bright, rosy pink, suffused with buff and crimson veins. Sometimes bordered with silvery pink. Very tall spreading habit.

Meteor (H. T.)—Rich, dark velvety crimson shading to maroon. Vigorous grower and good bloomer. Low, spreading habit.

Minne Frances (T.)—Rich chamois red shading to velvety crimson. Most vigorous grower of any rose we have ever known, making quite a shrub in two or three seasons, covered with bloom all the year. Buds daintily long and pointed.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H. T.)—Strong rampant grower with foliage that is ornamental in itself. Buds long and pointed, of the deepest apricot yellow, delicately fragrant. Open flowers large and semi-double, lasting well. A splendid bloomer and worthy a place in every garden.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.)—One of the newest of all Yellow Hybrid Tea Roses, and distinctly beautiful in form and color. The color ranges from coppery orange in the opening bud, changing to golden orange, and when the flower is fully open, it is a lovely shade of pinkish fawn. Most vigorous in growth, every shoot producing a flower and clothed with dark, glossy green foliage, maroon on under side. It is one of the best of the new yellow Roses, and bound to become very popular.

Mrs. B. R. Cant (T.)—Peculiarly attractive colorings of deep rose on outer petals, the inner reflecting soft silvery rose frequently suffused with buff at base of petals. Delicately fragrant. Well formed blooms produced in great profusion on strong stems with heavy foliage. Vigorous, spreading habit.

Mrs. Dudley Cross (H. T.)—Beautiful creamy white with delicate edging of carmine at edge of petals and base of petals rosy yellow. Full double blooms. Finely formed buds. Strong vigorous grower. Good bloomer. Spreading habit.

Papa Gontier (T.)—Long, brilliant, cherry red buds, semi-double, producing abundance of bloom at all seasons. An old favorite. Medium, upright growth.

Paul Neyron (H. P.)—Largest rose known. Even surpassing hot house grown American Beauties. Deep, rosy pink, full double blooms with spicy fragrance, borne on strong, upright stems. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer. We can conscientiously recommend this as the best all-round rose grown.

Pernet Pere (H. T.)—Clear, crimson red. Beautiful buds, long and pointed. Open blooms large with broad, thick petals. Medium spreading grower.

Radiance (H. T.)—Brilliant, rosy carmine. One of the best of the new roses. Upright, medium growth.

Rhea Reid (H. T.)—A magnificent new crimson garden rose. The color is vivid scarlet-crimson, and the flowers are marvels of beauty, large, bold and of splendid substance. It has a strong, disease-resisting constitution, makes a rapid growth and throws up a profusion of canes from the roots and is always blooming. As an all-around garden bush Rose it has no superior.

Rainbow (T.)—Coral pink striped crimson. Thrifty grower and splendid bloomer. Very showy bedding rose.

Reve d'Or (Cl. N.)—Deep, coppery yellow. One of the best and thricest yellow climbers. Delightfully fragrant.

Reine Marie Henriette (Cl. T.)—Bright, cherry red. Fine buds opening into large, fine blooms, delicately scented. Supposed to have been produced from General Jacqueminot and perpetuating that variety's best qualities. A vigorous climber and good bloomer.

Snowflake (T.)—Pure, creamy white. Always a favorite wherever known. Spreading habit. Vigorous grower.

Sunburst (H. T.)—One of the most popular of the newer roses. Long, pointed buds of richest, coppery yellow, shading to golden yellow. A dream in intense colorings. The most popular rose introduced in recent years. Medium, spreading.

William Notting (H. T.)—Bright, rosy cerise, sweetly scented. A strong grower of special merit. Upright habit.

William R. Smith (T.)—Exquisite blendings of soft pinks and cream tints. Full well-formed flowers. Worthy a place in best selected gardens. Rank grower of tall spreading habit.

Winnie Davis (T.)—Soft apricot pink shading to flesh tints. Very double, resembling a camellia when open. Splendid bloomer and vigorous grower. Tall spreading habit.

Zella Pradel (N.)—Dainty pure white buds borne in clusters. Delicately fragrant. Half climber. Old favorite in the South.



Sunburst

The order for Mr. Phelps for 200 Trees, and other orders are O. K. They are just fine. Everybody satisfied.
Fort McCoy, Fla.
M. A. PETERS.



(Photograph by Frost)

Phoenix Canariensis

Washingtonia Robusta

Palms

In the southern coast states, from North Carolina to Mexico, many of the most beautiful Palms thrive in the open without protection and should have a larger part in the beautifying of home grounds, parks and streets.

One of our chief specialties is palms for outdoor plantings. No class of trees or plants make such a tropical and elegant display. They add dignity and beauty to any spot.

During our years of experience in growing and handling hardy nursery grown palms we have settled on what we believe to be the best system for transplanting them to give our customers satisfactory results.

Palms cannot be handled bare rooted. They must be lifted with a ball of earth from the nursery or established and growing in tubs or pots. For economy the most of our trade demands them dug with a ball of earth from the open nursery row and the ball securely wrapped with burlap. This method requires the pruning off of from 40 to 60% of the outside leaves when they are dug. In planting these the burlap should not be removed. Plant the whole ball just as received, with the burlap on, using plenty of water and filling in the hole with mellow sandy loam soil, packing firmly about the ball. After planting, the tops should be kept tied up for some time, occasionally opening up the strings to allow new leaf growth.

When new growth starts fertilize liberally with well rotted stable manure. Palms are gross feeders and with an abundance of fertilizer, moisture and good cultivation will give pleasing results.

The Hardest Varieties

Cocos Australis, Chamaerops Excelsa and Sabal Palmetto varieties can be grown much farther north than generally thought, these hardy varieties being safe for planting in all of Florida, Louisiana, the south half of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and the coast sections of North and South Carolina, in Texas north to Dallas and west to Eagle Pass, thus making it possible for every one in these sections to have the pleasure and satisfaction of adding outdoor Palms to their collection with all their tropical beauty and stateliness.

The Most Popular Varieties

The Washingtonia and Phoenix or Date Palms are hardy and safe for outside planting from the coast back about 100 miles and should be extensively planted in the home grounds, parks and streets, and there is nothing that gives a more inviting tropical effect to our northern visitors than to come where they may be among the waving palms and enjoy the mild winters of the southern coast country climate.

Price of Washingtonia and Phoenix groups Chamaerops and Sabal Palmetto Palms, Field grown (balled and burlapped).

Diameter of trunk	Approximate height.	Each	10	100
D—1 to 2-inch.....	1 to 2 ft.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$75.00
E—2 to 3-inch.....	2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	20.00	160.00
F—3 to 4-inch.....	3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	30.00	200.00
G—4 to 5-inch.....	4 to 5 ft.....	5.00	40.00	300.00
H—5 to 7-inch.....	5 to 6 ft.....	7.00	60.00	500.00
K—7 to 9-inch.....	6 to 7 ft.....	10.00	80.00	700.00
M—9 to 12-inch.....	7 to 8 ft.....	15.00	140.00	1,000.00
N—12 to 18-inch.....	Very large...	20.00	180.00	

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIELD GROWN PALMS.

Washingtonia Filifera—Leaves large, broad, deeply serrated, with many filaments, long erect leaf stems, sturdy trunks.

Washingtonia Robusta—Leaves large, deep green, not deeply serrated, short and somewhat recurved leaf stems, makes a compact head, leaves never turn yellow, tallest growing.

Phoenix Canariensis (the Canary Island Date Palm)—Large, graceful, recurved leaves, growth remarkably rapid, general appearance very dark green, beautiful stately trunks, admired by everyone.

Phoenix Dactylifera (Commercial Date Palm)—Leaves large, unusually erect, for fruiting requiring both male and female trees, sex being impossible to determine before bearing age.

Chamaerops Excelsa (the Wind Mill Palm)—Dwarf growing, very hardy fan palm, unique slender trunk covered with brown fiber at the base of leaf stems and always remaining on trunks.

Sabal Palmetto Palm (Cabbage Palmetto)—Large fan leaf variety, native to southern coast sections. Perfectly hardy, standing temperatures nearly zero. Large specimens known as far north as Little Rock, Ark., growing outside.

Descriptions and Prices of Pot Grown Palms.

Palms grown in pots, suitable for conservatories and inside decorations.

Cocos Australis—Very graceful, with upright, recurved leaves, resembling the Phoenix or date palm leaves. Very desirable for bordering drives or for specimen planting. Much harder than Phoenix.

Cocos Datil—Hardy, vigorous variety of Australis type, with gray green leaves.

Cocos Eriospathe—A large growing variety of above type.

Cocos Pumilo—Thrifty variety of same type.

Prices of above four varieties: Cocos in pots, size B, 50c each; C, 75c; D, \$1.50; E, \$2.50.

Cocos Plumosus—Tall, slender, smooth trunk; upright, plume-like leaves. Hardy in most of Florida. Size B, 50c each; C, 60c; D, 75c; E, \$1.50; F, \$3.00; specimens, \$5.00 up.

Dictyosperma Rubra (Areca Palm)—Very attractive. Red tinge to leaves. Hardy in Southern Florida. Size D, \$1.00 each; E, \$1.25.

Royal Palm—Tall and stately. Smooth trunk. Upright plume-like leaves. Hardy only in South Florida. Dainty house palms when small. Size C, 35c each; D, 50c; E, 75c; F, \$1.00.

Reclinata (Dwarf variety of Phoenix Canariensis)—Desirable for planting where space is limited for larger growing varieties. Size D, 75c each; E, \$1.50; F, \$3.00.

Wind Mill Palm (Chamaerops Excelsa)—Dwarf hardy fan palm. Size C, 75c each; D, \$1.25.

Sago Palm (Cycas Revoluta)—Dwarf palm with very dark glossy green leaves. Good for house. Hardy outside. Sell by number of leaves. 2 to 3 leaves, 40c; 3 to 5 leaves, 60c; 5 to 8 leaves, \$1.00; 8 to 12 leaves, \$1.50; 12 to 18 leaves, \$2.50; specimens, \$4.00 to \$10.00 each.

Shrubs or Flowering and Foliage Plants

Better effects can be secured from the planted shrubbery if a definite plan is decided upon before the order is made out. We offer a few general suggestions to assist you in obtaining handsome, attractive effects at no greater outlay than haphazard results would cost.

Borders of shrubbery can be well used to separate neighboring properties, or portions of farms or large estates. Then groups of trees and plants of assorted height and types of growth should be used in corners of grounds, the larger or taller ones in the backgrounds, leaving centers of grounds for lawns, flower beds, etc. Shrubs with colored foliage or flowers should be distributed among evergreens.

A most beautiful effect can be secured on small city lots by planting a continuous border of shrubbery along the sides of the house. Such kinds should be chosen as will not by their final height obstruct porches or windows. Evergreen, flowering and deciduous shrubs should be combined to present a compact appearance without crowding. Care should be used to select varieties whose tops will more or less grow together and which will present soft and pleasing lines at their tops and along the ground.

Beautiful effects are secured by bordering drives and walks. As a rule, we recommend borders for walks and drives only on the inside curves, except where decidedly formal effects are desired. Medium or tall shrubs, in masses, are often used with splendid effect to hide unsightly outhouses and other eyesores.

Evergreen Class

Prices of Evergreen, Flowering and Foliage Shrubs:

	Each	10	100
B— 8 to 12 inches Light.....	\$0.20	\$1.80	\$15.00
C—12 to 18 inches Light.....	.25	2.25	20.00
D—18 to 24 inches Small.....	.40	3.50	30.00
E— 2 to 3 feet Medium.....	.60	5.50	45.00
F— 3 to 4 feet Large.....	.85	6.00	50.00
G— 4 to 5 feet Specimen...	1.00	9.00	80.00
H— 5 to 7 feet Extra Specimen	1.50	12.00
Balled trees double price.			

Cape Jasmine

Abelia Grandiflora—Glossy purplish leaves. Clusters of small pinkish blooms all summer.

Acalypha Mosaica—Rank, thrifty growing, but a little tender. Invaluable for borders and beds where bright colors are desired. Leaves gorgeously mottled with green, yellow and red in curious mosaic-like markings. (Acalyphas 25% less than above prices.)

Ebony—(Often called Black Ebony.) A handsome evergreen tree of slow growth, from South Texas. In time makes a large, spreading tree; foliage dark green; wood extremely hard and dark in color.

Bougainvillea (Japanese Paper Flower)—While usually classed as a vine, this will, if planted in large tubs or in the open and kept trimmed back, make a most attractive flowering shrub.

Cape Jasmine (Gardenia Florida)—The old favorite. Beautiful glossy green leaves with pure white, waxy, fragrant double flowers.

Coffea Arabica—A commercial coffee. Beautiful foliage. Not very hardy.

Elaeagnus Longipes (Oleaster)—Handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with an ornamental reddish brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow; the bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, the fruit is produced in the great abundance oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep orange red; very showy and attractive.

Euonymus Japonica—Compact grower with rich glossy foliage. Good for hedges or formal landscaping.

Hibiscus—The most striking of flowering shrubs; almost continuously in bloom. If tops are injured by cold the roots send up new strong shoots which will produce abundance of gorgeous blooms by early summer. One of our most valuable shrubs for cheerful effects. No home should be without them. Double Crimson. Single Scarlet and Peach Blow Pink.

JASMINUMS OR JASMINES

These are among the prettiest and most valuable of our southern evergreen shrubs.

Gracillimum (Graceful Jasmine)—A desirable shrub of half climbing habit.



SHRUBS—Evergreen Class—Continued

Grandiflorum (Dwarf Star Jasmine)—Beautiful dwarf shrub for bordering walks and shrubbery beds. Blooms beautiful waxy white, star shaped. Very fragrant.

Humile (Italian Jasmine)—Large shrub, producing bright yellow flowers in abundance. Hardy. Desirable for banking.

Sambac (Arabian Jasmine)—Sometimes called the Fragrant Jasmine. Single fragrant flowers in profusion all summer.

Japan Tea—Evergreen shrub or small tree, sometimes attaining height of 10 to 15 feet. Dark green foliage. Attractive for specimens or for massed planting in landscaping.

Ligustrum Ovaliflorum Variegata—Most perfect variegated ligustrum. Strong and thrifty.

Myrtus Communis—The classic "Myrtle" of Southern Europe. A handsome evergreen shrub of 5 to 10 ft. or larger, with small, shiny, fragrant foliage and fragrant white flowers about an inch across, followed by blue-black berries. Makes a good hedge plant.

Mountain Ebony (*Bauhinia purpurea*)—Large shrub with attractive foliage, bearing a profusion of pocket-like blooms, variegated, mauve and purple.

Oleander. (*Nerium*). The Oleander is well known and decidedly popular, attractive, and desirable throughout the South. Free flowering and a quick grower. We offer the following:

White. (*N. grandiflorum*). Single white flowers of good size in large clusters.

Pink. (*N. splendens*). Double, deep pink; very large, free bloomer, best for general planting.

Poinsettia—Valued for the great scarlet bracts surrounding the flowers; a gorgeous sight through fall and early winter. If injured by cold, it sprouts up quickly in spring.

Surinam Cherry—Thrifty growing shrub bearing bright red, cherry like, edible fruits.

Special Evergreen Class

The following special varieties are of great value for landscape and banking purposes and we cannot too highly indorse them:

Price of special evergreen class. Ligustrums grafted.

	Each	10
C—1 to 1½ feet, bushy, balled or pot grown.....	\$0.75	\$6.50
D—1½ to 2 feet, bushy, balled or pot grown.....	1.00	8.00
E—2 to 2½ feet, bushy, balled or pot grown.....	1.50	13.00
F—2½ to 3 feet, heavy, balled or pot grown.....	2.00	16.00
G—3 to 3½ feet, heavy, balled or pot grown.....	3.00 up	

This class should be handled balled or pot grown and are so priced, but by partly defoliating Ligustrums can be handled bare rooted at one-third less than above prices.

Ligustrum Lucidum (Wax Privet)—The handsomest privet we have. Its leaves are dark green and lustrous, very thick and waxy. Produces large heads of white flowers in spring, which are followed by black berries that remain all through the winter. It makes a fine specimen shrub or can be used for a hedge. Hardy as far north as Baltimore. We have an extra fine stock of bushy plants, large enough for immediate effects.

We know of no evergreen equal to this for banking purposes.



Oleander



Abelia Grandiflora

Ligustrum Lucidum Nana—Rapid grower. Leaves thick and medium or small pointed, dark green color. Makes handsome shrub, good for massing or for small shade trees if trained to standards.

Ligustrum Nepalense, Nepaul Privet. Resembles the Japanese Privet, but of smaller and more compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect. Ultimate height 10 to 15 feet.

Magnolia Fuscata (Banana Shrub)—A desirable shrub, producing yellowish white flowers edged with maroon, with banana-like fragrance.

Photinia Dentata, Evergreen Photinia. A large evergreen shrub or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red shade. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early April. Strong plants from open ground. This is a very desirable evergreen shrub, which can readily be transplanted, but advise having it defoliated before forwarding. This can be used successfully in any soil in the southern latitude, but prefers sandy soil.

Pittosporum Tobira—A most beautiful spreading, evergreen shrub, attaining height of 6 to 12 feet. Very compact spreading growth. Can be trimmed to any shape desired. Dark glossy foliage. Small white bloom.

Hedge and Border Class

Amoor River Privet—Most popular hedge plant in the south. Rich, dark green, evergreen foliage; compact growth; perfectly hardy; makes good hedge in one year.

California Privet—Thick glossy green foliage; nearly evergreen. Good for hedge or ornamental shrub.

Prices of Amoor River and California Privet:

	Each	10	100	1,000
D—18 to 24 inch, Medium, 1 yr.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$35.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Heavy, 1 yr....	.15	1.25	6.50	45.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Large, 2 yr....	.20	1.50	9.00	55.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Extra large, 2 yr.....	.25	1.75	13.00	75.00

OTHER DESIRABLE HEDGE OR BORDER PLANTS.

Arboretvitae Chinese, Camphor, Cherry Laurel, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Oleander, Pampas Grass, Pittosporum, Althea, Crape Myrtle, Japan Bush Clover, Flowering Pomegranate and Spirea. See prices and descriptions under respective classes.

Center Hill, Fla.

My peaches I bought of you have done so well so far that I wish 200 more to complete my grove. I again beg to leave the selection to you. I want the earliest and best adapted for the section. Let me know amount of bill and I will send check. Others are wanting to sell me but I wish the orchard set entirely with your trees.

JOHN S. CURETON.

SHRUBS—Continued

Deciduous Class

Prices of Deciduous Shrubs except where noted:

		Each	10	100
C—12 to 18 inches	Light.....	\$0.20	\$1.70	\$15.00
D—18 to 24 inches	Small.....	.25	2.00	18.00
E—2 to 3 feet	Medium.....	.30	2.50	20.00
F—3 to 4 feet	Large.....	.40	3.00	35.00
G—4 to 5 feet	Specimens.....	.50	4.50	40.00
H—5 to 7 feet	Extra Specimens.	1.00	8.50	75.00

Althea, Rose of Sharon—Most popular flowering shrub. In constant bloom all summer.

Boule de Feu (double light red).

Duchess de Brabant (double red).

Totus Alba (single pure white).

We also have several varieties in single and double whites, pinks and purples, assorted, which are very desirable for flowering hedges and borders.

CRAPE MYRTLE

(*Lagerstroemia Indica*).—A well known hardy deciduous shrub or small tree. Will grow anywhere. Produces great clusters of flowers all summer. The lilac of the South. As a tree, either for planting in groups, avenues or single specimens, it is the most gorgeous and attractive flowering tree we offer. Crape Myrtle is especially desirable for planting in boundary borders, ornamental groups, screens and shrubbery groups around buildings. Can be kept trained into almost any shape or size tree desired. The Dwarf Crimson and White varieties are especially desirable for banking with conifers and other evergreen shrubbery, the bright crimson and white bloom making a striking contrast with the green.



Deutzia Graefluis

Crimson—Strong upright grower; large regular formed flower clusters, bright crimson. Desirable for training into tree form.

Dwarf Crimson—A new variety especially desirable for banking against buildings along with evergreen shrubbery or planting in shrubbery groups, large compact flower clusters. Grows in compact bush form, profuse bloomer, dark crimson flowers. Difficult to grow into tree form.

Pink—Upright growth, large open flower clusters. One of the best and most profuse bloomers. Poor for tree form.

Purple—Upright growth, medium sized flower clusters, lilac purple shading to bluish pink as flowers fade.

White—Medium growth; large open flower clusters. Clear pure white. Handsome as specimens on lawns, but its greatest value is for banking purposes along with the Dwarf Crimson variety among evergreens.

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince or Fire Bush)—Flowers very abundant, brilliant crimson scarlet. Fine for hedging.

Dwarf Poinciana—Attractive spreading shrub, producing clusters of brilliant scarlet bloom all summer.

DEUTZIA

Graceful shrubs, producing sprays of bloom in early summer.

Graefluis (pure white) and **PRIDE OF ROCHESTER** (double white, with back of petals colored pink).

Elderberry (American)—Valuable in landscaping and massing; its large leaves, umbels of bloom and berries proving most attractive.

HYDRANGEA

Its immense heads of bloom make it one of the most showy of our southern shrubs. Nearly evergreen.

Price of all Hydrangeas, under 6 inches, 25c; 6 to 12 inches, 50c; 12 to 18 inches, 75c.



Hydrangea Otaksa

Hortensis and Otaksa (beautiful large heads, varying from pink to blue according to soil conditions).

Thomas Hogg (pure white).

Indian Currant or Coral Berry—Small compact bush for massing, red berries in fall and winter.

Mimosa. This is a small tree or shrub; foliage very fine and fernlike; very desirable as a street tree and can also be used in landscape work to effect. Flowers about April and May in large clusters; golden color; very effective.

Pomegranate, Flowering—One of the brightest and most popular flowering shrubs of the south. Double White and Double Red.

Rose Acacia—Attractive shrub, with acacia-like foliage and rosy pink blooms. Valuable material for landscape work.

Red Osier—Desirable shrub with red bark and delicate foliage. Clusters of white flowers, followed by waxy white berries. Should be more extensively planted.

SPIREA

Dainty, graceful flowering shrub, much used for hedges, borders, specimens or massing.

Douglasii—Attains about 8 feet. Deep pink flowers in dense spikes.

Van Houtte—This is one of the most beautiful of the early spring flowering spireas and is quite hardy. Attains 6 feet. Flowers white.

Anthony Waterer—A bright crimson dwarf and dense in growth; blooms throughout the entire season. Price, 12-18 in., 40c; per 10, \$3.00.

SUMACH

Large shrub of striking appearance, with great showy foliage. Invaluable for landscape work. Smooth and fragrant varieties.

Aromatica (Fragrant Sumach)—A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish white; leaves lobed.

Copallina (Dwarf Sumach)—Shining green foliage, changing to rich crimson in autumn; greenish yellow flowers in August.

Glabra (Smooth Sumach)—Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

Thunbergia Erecta—Desirable shrub with bright blue blooms.

Yellow Elder (Tecoma stans)—Handsome shrub, blooms continually during winter if seed pods are kept picked off.

Cannas and Bulbous Class

CANNAS.

Among our most valuable plants, due to the striking tropical effect of both their beautiful foliage and gorgeous blooms, cannas are excellent for bedding, massing and borders. All varieties listed below are fine, most of them being of the newer sorts. **Allamania**, orange-red, orchid flowering; **Buttercup** yellow; **Grandiflora**, carmine rose, gold edges; **Halley's Comet**, blazing scarlet, yellow throat; **Hungaria**, soft pink, orchid flowering; **Imperial** Mont Blanc, white; **King of Bronzes**, beautiful bronze foliage, red blooms; **King Humbert**, beautiful bronze foliage, scarlet bloom; **Kate E. Deemer**, oriole yellow, red throat, orchid flowering; **Louisiana**, crimson, orchid flowering; **Louise**, deep pink, orchid flowering; **Mercedes**, yellow, orchid flowering; **Miss Margaret Muhel**, cerise pink, orchid flowering; **Moonlight**, white; **Mrs. Alfred Conrad**, salmon pink, orchid flowering; **Mrs. Carl Kelsey**, orange-scarlet, striped with yellow, orchid flowering; **Mrs. Kate Gray**, orange-scarlet, orchid flowering; **MusHolla**, very large foliage, red blooms; **Parthenon**, orange-red, orchid flowering; **Prince Weld**, bloodred, orchid flowering; **Rosea Gigantea**, rich rose, orchid flowering, 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per hundred.

Tuberoses, Mexican Everblooming—Superior variety of tuberoses, giving abundance of bloom when other flowers are scarce. Waxy white, fragrant. 25c per 10, \$2.00 per 100.

Vine and Creeper Class

		Each	10
B-C—8 to 12 inches	Small.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
D-E—12 to 24 inches	Medium.....	.35	3.00
F-G—2 to 5 feet	Large.....	.65	6.00

Bougainvillea—(Japanese Paper Flower)—Vigorous woody vine. Magenta colored blooms borne in profusion.

Bleeding Heart Vine—Waxy leaved climber, white blooms with bright red heart like centers.

Cryptostegia Grandiflora—Originated in central Africa. Reddish purple flowers changing to rosy lilac.

Honeysuckle—Golden Netted. Halls Japan and Trumpet varieties.

Ivy. The old historical waxy leaved English Ivy; the Boston Ivy, Ampelopsis Veitchi; and the Improved Virginia Creeper, Ampelopsis Englemanni.

JASMINES

Several classes of our most desirable vines famous for their exquisitely fragrant yellow or white blooms.

Carolina Yellow Jasmine (Gelsemium sempervirens)—A very graceful, slender, rapid-growing, native evergreen vine with dark green leaves, yellow flowers produced in abundance in early spring. Most fragrant.

Graceful Jasmine (Jasminum gracillimum)—Beautiful pure white flowers borne in clusters, delightfully fragrant, splendid for arbors and porches.

Star Jasmine (Rhynchospermum jasminoides)—Strong growing, twining vine, glossy leaves; covered in spring with very fragrant starry white flowers in clusters.

Star Jasmine, Variegated (Rhynchospermum Jasminoides variegated)—Variegated variety of the preceding variety.

Japanese Paper Flower (see Bougainvillea vine above).

Myrtle, Trailing—Valuable trailer for boxes, beds, etc.

Rubber Vine (Ficus Repens)—Climbing. Most perfect creeper known. Small round glossy leaves.

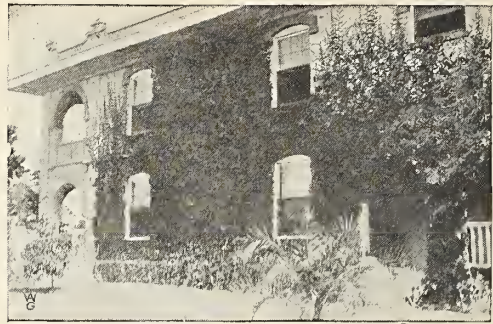
Rosa de Montana—Rapid-growing vine, producing great sprays of exquisite bright pink blooms all summer and fall.

Solanum Wendlandii—A magnificent strong-growing vine producing flowers in enormous quantities; color pale lilac blue; one of the very best.

TRUMPET VINES

Old favorites, well known by all.

Golden Trumpet (Allamanda Hendersonii), clear yellow.



Rubber Vine (Ficus Repens)

Hardy Orange Trumpet (Bignonia Radicans), Orange-red blooms.

Blue Trumpet (Bignonia Speciosa), large blue flowers.

Tropical Orange Trumpet (Bignonia Venusta), orange blooms, more tender than Bignonia Radicans.

Wandering Jew—Too well known to need description.

Wistaria—The ever-popular hardy vine for pergolas and porches. Long drooping clusters of fragrant purplish blooms.

Bamboo, Grasses and Miscellaneous Class

These not only make fine specimens on lawns but are most serviceable and satisfactory for screens, windbreaks or boundary hedges. Positively all are non-suckering.

Prices of Bamboo Grasses and Japan Bush Clover:

	Each	10
Small clumps, 4 to 6 canes.....	\$0.30	\$2.50
Medium clumps, 6 to 12 canes.....	.35	3.00
Large clumps, 12 to 20 canes.....	.50	4.00
Extra large specimen clumps at \$1.00 to \$5.00.		

Bamboo Varieties Argentea—Very tall-growing, attractive and striking; **Falcata**, small leaves, desirable where small-growing species is preferred; **Arundinaria Metake**, very large leaves, not very tall-growing; **Verticillata**, much like the Argentea but canes are striped.

Japan Bush Clover (Lespedeza)—A very fine variety of the sweet clover family. Good grower, blossoms profuse and very aromatic. Leguminous and enriching to soil. Grows very rapidly. Fine for screens, hedges or specimens. Almost constantly in bloom.

White and reddish-purple varieties.

Eulalia Grasses—Ornamental light grasses 4 to 5 feet tall. **Univittata**, solid dark green leaves; **Variegata**, stripes lengthwise of leaves; **Zebrina**, light stripes crosswise of leaves.

Lemon Grass—Rather lower growing. Dark green.

Pampas Grass—8 to 12 feet high, topped with beautiful silvery-white plumes. Finest of all plumed grasses, evergreen.

Century Plant (Agave)—A splendid lawn ornamental. **Dark Green, Blue Leaved and Variegated**. All same price. Size B, 25c; C, 35c; D, 50c; E, 75c.

Spanish Bayonet (Yucca)—Upright grower with stiff pointed leaves, topped with clusters of bell-shaped white blossoms. Size B, 25c; C, 35c; D, 75c. Variegated species of same, very ornamental; size B, 35c; C, 50c; D, \$1.00.

Spineless Cactus—A unique and attractive plant of great value as stock food. Wonderful crops when fertilized with potash and alkali. Slabs or large leaf cuttings, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Ferns—We list the following which are too well known to need description. **Asparagus Plumosus and Sprengeri, Boston Dwarf, Baby Breath, Lace, Ostrich Plume**.

Prices on any of above ferns:

	Each	10
Small size, from 2½-inch pots.....	\$0.15	\$1.25
Medium size, from 4-inch pots.....	.25	2.00
Standard size, from 5-inch pots....	.50	4.00
Large size, from 6-inch Pots.....	.75
Specimen plants, \$1.00 to \$3.00.		

Quiltman, Ga.

Trees arrived in good shape, all as large or larger than order called for. We are well pleased with them.

WHIPPLE & GARRETT.

Wistaria



Bougainvillea



ORDER FOR NURSERY STOCK

From _____

INTER-STATE NURSERIES

C. M. Griffing and Company

Macclenny,

Florida





Elegant Arb. Standard Red Cedar Pyramidal Arb. Red Cedar
Golden Arb. Dwf. Golden Arb. Retinispora

Coniferous Evergreens

Specimen evergreen trees, when properly placed, form beautiful additions to any grounds. Their most popular use is in connection with deciduous trees, helping to form compact shade in the summer and preserving spots of green throughout the entire winter and no grounds are complete with out them. The most beautiful groupings can be made by carefully selecting such varieties as go well together. The new ideas in landscape planting have developed new uses for evergreens, until they now hold a prominent place.

NOTE—Experience teaches us that most Coniferous Evergreens to be successfully transplanted should be taken up with a ball of earth and securely burlapped.

Prices listed for this class are for trees balled and burlapped, except the Chinese are listed both bare-rooted and balled.

Arborvitae

Dwarf Golden (*Biota Aurea Nana*)—Compact, bushy, golden tipped; and **Globe** (*Biota Globosa*)—compact, very dark green. Prices of these two, balled and burlapped only: Size C, 70c each, \$6.00 per 10; D, \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10; E, \$1.50 each, \$12.00 per 10; F, \$2.00 each, \$16.00 per 10; G, \$2.50 each, \$21.00 per 10.



Golden Arborvitae in the Nursery Rows

Elegant (*B. Elegantissima*)—Tall, slender, light green tipped with gold.

Pyramidal (*B. Pyramidalis*)—Tall, slender, pyramidal shape; pale green foliage.

Pyramidalis Aurea—Golden tipped variety of same. Prices of above three, balled and burlapped only: Size D, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; E, 75c each, \$6.00 per 10; F, \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10; G, \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10; H, \$1.75 each, \$15.00 per 10; K, \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10.

Chinese (*B. Orientalis*)—Upright thrifty grower. Fine for screens, hedges, and windbreaks, as well as specimen trees, which can be supplied in natural shape or sheared into beautiful compact forms. These are strong thrifty growers and as desirable as most any arborvitae and costing much less.

Prices for Small Sizes, Handled Without Balling, for Hedges and Windbreaks.

	Each	10	100
C—1 to 1½ feet, not balled.....	\$0.20	\$1.80	\$10.00
D—1½ to 2 feet, not balled.....	.25	2.00	15.00
E—2 to 3 feet, not balled.....	.30	2.50	20.00
F—3 to 4 feet, not balled.....	.35	3.00	25.00
G—4 to 5 feet, not balled.....	.45	4.00	30.00
H—5 to 7 feet, not balled.....	.60	5.00	40.00

Prices of Large Sizes for Specimen Planting, Balled and Burlapped only.

	Each	10
E—2 to 2½ feet, balled and burlapped.....	\$0.60	\$5.00
F—2½ to 3 feet, balled and burlapped.....	.75	6.50
G—3 to 4 feet, balled and burlapped.....	1.00	9.00
H—4 to 5 feet, balled and burlapped.....	1.25	10.00

Specimens, \$1.50 up.

Compacta (*B. Compacta*)—Handsome upright grower, dark green foliage.

Rosedale (*B. Rosedale*)—Dark green, fine plume-like growth.

Golden (*B. Semper aurescens*)—Upright symmetrical golden growth. Prices of Compact, Rosedale and Golden balled and burlapped only.

	Each	10
C—1 to 1½ feet, balled and burlapped.....	\$0.60	\$5.00
D—1½ to 2 feet, balled and burlapped.....	.90	8.00
E—2 to 2½ feet, balled and burlapped.....	1.10	9.00
F—2½ to 3 feet, balled and burlapped.....	1.50	13.00
G—3 to 3½ feet, balled and burlapped.....	2.00	16.00
H—3½ to 4 feet, balled and burlapped.....	2.50	21.00

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS—Cont'd

Occidentalis (American Arborvitae)—Low, open, fine, flat leaved. Admirable for hedges. Handled balled and burlapped only.

	Each	10
C—1 to 1½ feet, balled and burlapped.....	\$0.70	\$6.00
D—1½ to 2 feet, Light, balled and burlapped.....	1.00	8.00
E—2 to 2½ feet, Medium, balled and burlapped.....	1.25	10.00

Cedar, Japanese (*Cryptomeria Japonica*)—Tall, graceful, majestic tree.

Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*)—Sturdy shade tree, quick grower. Prices of above two varieties, balled and burlapped only:

	Each	10
C—1 to 1½ feet, Light, balled and burlapped.....	\$0.40	\$3.50
D—1½ to 2 feet, balled and burlapped.....	.60	5.00
E—2 to 2½ feet, balled and burlapped.....	.80	7.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Extra Large, balled and burlapped.....	2.25	
M—7 to 9 feet, Fine Specimens, balled and burlapped.....	2.75	

Retinospora Plumosa (Small dense globose golden bush);
Retinospora Pisifera (beautiful bright green pendulous growth);
Retinospora Filifera Aurea (delicate drooping golden-tipped branches).

Prices of Retinosporas, balled and burlapped only.

	Each	10
E—2 to 2½ feet, Medium, balled and burlapped.....	\$1.10	\$9.00
F—2½ to 3 feet, Standard, balled and burlapped.....	1.50	13.00
G—3 to 4 feet, Large, balled and burlapped.....	2.00	16.00

Japanese Juniper (*Juniperus Japonica*)—Distinct variety, bright green foliage, compact pyramidal growth.

Cedar Deodora—Most stately, beautiful, bluish green evergreen. Sometimes called the Himalayan Cedar.

Prices of Japanese Juniper and Cedar Deodora, balled and burlapped only.

	Each	10
C—1 to 1½ feet, Small, balled and burlapped.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Large, balled and burlapped.....	1.75	16.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Specimen, balled and burlapped.....	2.25	20.00
M—7 to 9 feet, Specimen, balled and burlapped.....	3.00	



Deodora Cedar

Shade Trees

While shade around southern homes is essential, care should be taken in planting shade trees to leave open wide spaces for the admission of breezes and for lawns. Planted in groups, they present a far handsomer appearance than when set in a row, and these open spaces between groups may be arranged to permit view and allow free circulation of air.

Trees should be planted close enough together for the tops to interlock, but not so near that they will distort each other. By grouping evergreen and deciduous trees that will attain various heights and different shaped heads, the planter secures an artistic and soft skyline, besides enjoying a more dense shade during the summer and openness and light during the winter. There is no method by which you can add to the value of your home so rapidly and with such small outlay as by planting shade trees, and the amount of increased value will depend not so much on the sum you spend as the taste you display in selection. Feel free to write us for our advice; we are always glad to suggest proper selection to our customers.

Broad Leaf Evergreen Class

Evergreen Ash (*Fraxinus Rio Grande*)—Beautiful, rapid growing ash, native of Rio Grande Valley where it is evergreen. 4 to 5 feet, 60c; 5 to 7 feet, 90c; 7 to 9 feet, \$1.30; 9 to 12 feet, \$2.00.

Australian Silk Oak (*Grevillea Robusta*)—Fernlike foliage, rapid grower. 1½ to 2 feet, 35c; 2 to 3 feet, 50c;

Camphor Tree—Handsome lawn or shade tree. Will attain height of 60 to 80 feet, or can be kept trimmed to any size or shape desired. Suitable for windbreaks or borders.

Wild Peach or Cherry Laurel—Probably the best broad-leaf, small, evergreen shade tree for southern planting. Suited to any place where a shade tree is needed. Can also be trimmed to desired size for larger hedges.

Prices of Camphor and Cherry Laurel.

	Each	10	100
D—1 to 2 feet.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
E—2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00	22.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium.....	.50	4.00	30.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Large.....	.75	6.50	
H—5 to 7 feet, Extra Large.....	1.25	10.00	

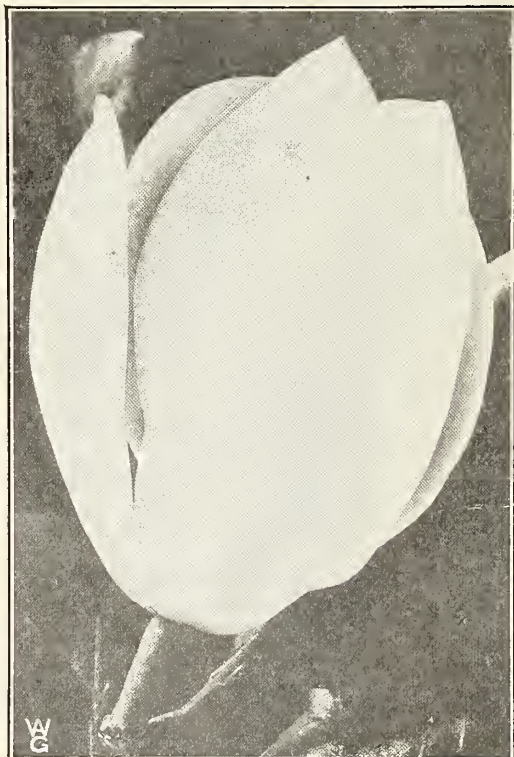
Handled with roots balled and burlapped at double above prices.

Eucalyptus Rostrata—Tall, hardy, rapid growing tree.

Eucalyptus Robusta—Symmetrical, branching, well adapted to avenue planting.

Eucalyptus Tereticornis—Valued for posts and timber. Strong grower and quite hardy.

Eucalyptus rudis—A hardy variety much grown in Texas. Stands drouth better than most varieties. A beautiful avenue tree; young growth of deep copper color.



Magnolia Bloom



View in Grounds Showing Effective Results from Trees in Our List

SHADE TREES—Continued

Prices of Eucalyptus Trees.

	Each	10
C—1 to 1½ feet, Small.....	\$0.15	\$1.00
D—1½ to 2 feet, Small.....	.25	2.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Light.....	.35	3.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium.....	.45	4.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Large.....	.60	5.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Extra Large.....	1.00	8.00

Holly (American Christmas)—Grows to 20 feet tall. Valuable for holiday decorations.

Magnolia Grandiflora—The queen of flowering broad-leaf evergreen trees. Immense size. Well known throughout the south.

Prices of Magnolia Grandiflora and Holly:

	Each	10	100
C—1 to 1½ feet, Small.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
D—1½ to 2 feet, Light.....	.40	3.50	30.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Small.....	.60	5.00	40.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium.....	.75	6.00	50.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Large.....	1.00	9.00	80.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Extra Large.....	1.25	10.00	90.00
K—7 to 9 feet, Specimen.....	2.00	18.00	
M—9 to 12 feet, Extra Fine Specimen.....		3.00 up.	

Handled with roots balled and burlapped, double above price.
Ligustrum Japonica—Rapid growing small evergreen shade tree. Also fine for training in bushy form. Very popular in some sections.

Prices of Ligustrum Japonica:

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 feet, Small.....	\$0.20	\$1.70	\$15.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium.....	.25	2.20	20.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Large.....	.40	3.50	30.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Extra Large.....	.60	5.00	

Glaucous or Spanish Laurel (*Melicocca bijuga*)—Evergreen tree, resembling the soap berry tree in foliage, 40 to 60 feet high; cultivated in South Florida and South California; fruits are about the size and shape of a plum; green and yellow and have a pleasant grape-like flavor; the large seeds can be roasted and eaten like chestnuts. B. 25 cts.

Live Oak—Best and most popular southern shade tree. Nursery grown trees give best results.

Water Oak—One of the best southern oaks. Very thrifty. Nearly evergreen.

	Each	10
F—3 to 4 feet, Small.....	\$0.45	\$4.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Medium.....	.60	5.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Large.....	1.00	9.00
K—7 to 9 feet, Extra Large.....	1.75	15.00
M—9 to 12 feet, Specimen.....	2.50	
N—12 to 14 feet, Extra Specimen.....	4.00	

Most all evergreen trees can be handled with roots balled and burlapped at double list prices.

Deciduous Class

The following well known deciduous shade trees should be used more or less in all plantings. Most of them are rapid growers. Some attain great size; others, which do not make such large trees, are more desirable where space is limited. The remarks following each will give a good idea of their best uses.

Prices of deciduous shade trees, except when noted otherwise in description:

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 feet, Light.....	\$0.25	\$2.20	\$18.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Small.....	.35	3.00	25.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Medium.....	.45	4.00	35.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Large.....	.60	5.00	45.00
K—7 to 9 feet, Extra Large.....	.75	6.00	55.00
M—9 to 12 feet, Specimen.....	1.00	8.50	75.00

Ash (Green)—Sturdy, upright, symmetrical, well rounded heads.

Ash (American White)—Large, symmetrical, spreading tree.

Box Elder—Popular small tree suitable for planting thickly.

Catalpa Speciosa—Tall, quick growing tree. Handsome when in bloom in spring.

Dogwood (Flowering)—Sturdy, small tree. Strikingly beautiful when in bloom in early spring. Large white flowers.

Japanese Varnish—Green trunk, smooth, satiny, as if varnished. Large leaves. Rapid grower.

Maple (Scarlet)—A fine maple for the south. Symmetrical. Vigorous.

Maple (Sugar) T.—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

Plum (Purple Leaf) (*Prunus Pissardi*)—Foliage bright crimson-purple. Striking.

Poplar (Tulip)—Fine, tall growing, park or avenue tree.

Red Bud—Fine small growing tree producing abundance of reddish purple flowers in spring before the leaves appear.

Soap Tree—Handsome small tree. Fruit has properties of fine toilet soap.

Sycamore—Well known avenue and shade tree. One of the best. Extra heavy specimens at \$2.00 to \$4.00 each.

Tallow Tree or Chinese Tallow—Quick growing, small tree. Handsome foliage lasting through a long season.

Texas Umbrella—The well known umbrella-shaped China tree. Planted everywhere in the South. Small sizes same price as other shade trees. 3 to 4 feet, branched heads, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, branched heads, 60c each, \$5.00 per 10; 5 to 7 feet, 2-year branched heads, 75c each, \$6.50 per 10; 7 to 9 feet, 2-year branched heads, \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10.

Weeping Willow—The old favorite.

Pecans

Each year's progress in the growing of budded or grafted Pecans throughout the cotton belt section of the South is proving more conclusively that Pecan growing is sure and profitable. As the industry progresses, new lights and new facts are being brought out, both as to varieties, yield, methods of planting, and cultivation.

From 2 to 4 pounds per tree, 6 years from planting, with a gradual average increase up to 25 to 30 pounds the tenth year is a fair average of the production of the well-tended groves throughout the South. Many trees are yielding far in excess of this, but believe the foregoing to be a fair average.

Pecan growing as an industry has become thoroughly established. The great future of the industry, as we see it, lies in the farmer and fruit grower who plants from a few trees around his home, farm buildings, along his avenues and roadsides, up to five or ten acres. Trees planted under these conditions will be given good care and will unquestionably yield the owner more liberal revenue in the course of eight to ten years than any other purpose to which he can put the ground, and as we are recommending the planting 50 to 60 feet apart, there is opportunity to use the space between the trees for farm crops until the Pecans are in profitable bearing.

LIVE AND WIN.

Pecan growing, as compared with life insurance. An amount equal to the annual premium on a \$5,000.00 life insurance policy invested in planting Pecan trees for five successive years will, at the end of fifteen years, earn annually an amount equal to the face of the policy—and continually increase. You don't have to die to reap the reward. You can live and enjoy it. Your widow, your children, and your children's children can enjoy the annual income after you have passed away.

LOCATION AND SOIL.

The Pecan thrives over a coastal belt ranging from 200 to 250 miles wide, extending from the Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, and along the river bottoms of the Mississippi and tributaries north to Illinois, the greatest possibilities of development being within 100 miles of the coast, centering in North Florida, Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, where the quickest returns and finest quality of nuts are produced. Land adapted may be selected by choosing good, well-drained farm land. The better farm crops the land will produce, the better Pecan grove you can grow on it.

CULTURAL NOTES.

Plant trees 50 to 60 feet apart, not closer. Land should be well-drained, well-broken, and in good state of cultivation. Plant as per instructions sent with each order. Cultivate often throughout the first season. Two-thirds to three-fourths of the land in a Pecan grove may be planted with ordinary farm crops. No crops should be allowed to grow closer than from six to eight feet from the tree. Fertilize trees in March or early April. Do as little pruning as possible aside from training the tree into a shapely head. Branch from three to four feet from the ground, with a main upright leader.

Future cultivation should consist of a thorough plowing in February or March with frequent shallow cultivations until May, when the ground around the trees should be planted with the Iron or Brabham cowpeas, or beggarweed. Don't expect much growth the first year.

Big Z

Big Z, the giant of all pecan nuts was introduced by us for the originator, J. W. Zink, of Southern Mississippi. This variety bears very young, produces heavy clusters of nuts, 38 or 40 weighing a pound. The ideal variety for door yards. Price 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each, \$11.75 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.35, \$12.75 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each, 5 to 7 feet, \$1.75 each.

Five Recommended Best Varieties of Pecans

In summing up a lengthy talk before the National Nut Growers Association, at Houston, Texas, in November, 1913, when he described and discussed the relative merits of all existing, important, named varieties of pecans (about 100), Prof. C. A. Reed of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., possibly the world's greatest living authority on nuts, pronounced the **Bradley, Curtis, President, Schley** and **Stuart**, "the five really first class nuts."

Prices of the five recognized best pecans and other standard sorts:

	Each	10	100	1,000
D—1½ to 2 ft., Small.....	\$0.65	\$5.60	\$45.00	\$380.00
E—2 to 3 ft., Light.....	.70	6.50	50.00	420.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	.80	7.50	60.00	500.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	1.00	9.00	70.00	600.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	1.25	11.50	85.00	800.00
K—7 to 9 ft., Extra Large.....	1.75	15.00	120.00	1,000.00
M—9 to 12 ft., Special.....	4.00	35.00	250.00	



Gathering Pecans

✓ **Alley**—Symmetrical, strong grower and prolific; nuts medium size; cracking quality good; shells medium to thin; plump kernel, well flavored.

✓ **Bradley**—Cracking quality excellent; kernel plump. Always takes first prize at fairs on account of richness of meat. Tree of limber growth withstanding gales without shedding nuts or breaking limbs. Comes into bearing younger and more prolific than most other varieties.

✓ **Curtis**—Tree vigorous. Open growth. Bears at early age. Thin shell; cracking quality exceptionally good; plump kernel of rich quality. While nut is smaller than other varieties listed it makes up in quantity and in cracking tests they crack more weight in meats per pound of nuts than other varieties.

✓ **Delmas**—Size large; plump kernel; quality good; vigorous grower.

✓ **Daisy**—Texas origin. Rapid grower; productive; size medium; shell moderately thin.

✓ **Frotcher**—One of the oldest varieties. Kernel large and easily removed.

✓ **Moneymaker**—Combines early maturity and heavy productivity. Good grower; excellent for avenue planting.

✓ **Nelson**—Very large attractive nut, borne in clusters. Good flavor.

✓ **Pabst**—Sturdy, thrifty grower; productive; nuts large; one of the best eating nuts.

✓ **President**—Parent tree began bearing at six years after planting and has increased annually. This nut probably embraces more of the characteristics of a perfect nut than any other standard variety. Oblong nut, slightly compressed, with sharply pointed base; light yellowish brown, large size; kernel long and plump; golden yellow; bright and attractive; texture fine; quality extremely good.

✓ **Stuart**—Attractive symmetrical growth; very regular bearer; uniform size and shape; large and plump; well filled; shell of medium thickness.

✓ **Schley**—One of the best known of all varieties. Thrifty, strong, symmetrical growth; kernel plump. The Schley has no superior in quality, richness of flavor or appearance.

✓ **Success**—Size large to very large; shell moderately thin; kernel usually plump; quality rich; flavor good.

✓ **Teche**—Bears very young; medium size, good quality; a profitable, practical variety.

✓ **Van Deman**—One of the most attractive in appearance. Very rich and well flavored. Medium to large, elongated.

Japanese Chestnut

Makes a handsome tree and produces abundantly. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each, \$2.60 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, 40c each; 4 to 5 feet, 60c each.

Japanese Walnut

Better adapted to and more productive in the south than any other kind of walnuts. An ornament to any grounds.

✓ **Cordeformis**—Heart shaped, and **Seboldiana**, egg shaped. Small trees, 20c each, \$1.70 per 10; medium, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; large 4 to 5 foot trees, 70c each; \$6.50 per 10.

Peaches

A Florida Peach Boom—Peach growing on a commercial scale on the high pine lands of central and south Florida is no longer an experiment; orchards aggregating several hundred acres are now bearing in sections where the fruit is shipped in carload lots during the month of May, bringing the highest prices ever known for peaches. We believe peach growing in favorable localities in Florida will rival the best Georgia peach sections in point of profit within a few years.

Peaches for Inter-Planting in Orange or Grapefruit Groves.—The average profitable life for the peach throughout the country is from 8 to 15 years, depending on the quality of land and care of the orchard. A well-cared-for peach orchard will pay for itself in Florida and return good profit for the planter within the first five years. If planted in the spaces between the trees of an orange or grapefruit grove you can afford to remove the peach trees any time after the fifth year, as they will have paid well for the time and attention given them. In orange or grapefruit groves, with trees planted 30 feet or more apart, the peach trees can remain without detriment to the orange or grapefruit trees for from 8 to 10 years.

Quicker Returns are realized from peach trees than from most fruits. Trees planted during December and January should commence bearing in 18 to 20 months from planting, producing the first year from a few quarts to half bushel per tree, according to variety and care of tree.

Peaches for the Home should be the first thought of every farmer, of every suburban home-owner, of every one having a lot or garden in town large enough for a few trees. No fruit is more healthful, no fruit will afford so much pleasure and profit for a small outlay.

The Expense of Raising Peaches is small compared with most other fruits. They thrive on almost any well-drained land. Preparation of ground same as for ordinary crops. Transplanting the tree is easy. All should live if good trees are planted.

Culture Notes—Cultivate often and shallow throughout first season. Fertilize in two applications in April and June by spreading on ground in circle, 3 to 4 feet in diameter, and hoeing in. Future care consists of shallow plowing in January and frequent shallow cultivation until July, when orchard should be seeded with Beggarweed. Fertilize in March or early April by spreading on ground around trees and harrowing.

Group A

Recommended for Florida, extreme South Georgia and immediate west coast section.

Varieties where name is followed by (?) are strong growers and heavy producers but bloom very early, therefore some seasons may be injured by late frosts and are safest in Central and South Florida, where they should be extensively planted.

Angel, Freestone—White flesh, juicy, acid, July 1st.

Bidwell's Early (?)—Very early, tinted carmine, cling May 15th.

Bidwell's Late (?)—Rich, juicy, cling. Large, June 20th.

Cabler's Indian—Flesh red, rich, acid, cling, July 25th.

Florida Crawford—Flesh yellow, red at pit, freestone, July 20th.

Florida Gem—Flesh white, juicy, fine flavor, freestone, June 15th.

Gibbon's October—Tinged red, freestone, October 1st.

Glenn—Large, flesh light yellow, red about pit, freestone, June 5th to 15th.

Griffing's No. 4—Yellow summer cling, yellow flesh, sub-acid, July 10th.

Hall's Yellow—Large, yellow, freestone, July 1st.

Honey—Creamy white, tinted red, freestone, very sweet, June 5th.

Howard (?)—Large, round, sub-cling, creamy white over-spread with bright red, May 15th.

Imperial—Large, sweet, white flesh, freestone, June 25th.

Jewell—An early and most valuable variety for planting throughout Central and South Florida. Medium size, roundish oblong, small point, light yellow. Rich, juicy, melting. The most popular and profitable variety. For commercial orchards in Florida it has no equal, thousands of acres are being planted, insuring carload movement of this most choice freestone peach during the month of May, they being on the market all to themselves in their season.

Miami (?)—Originated at Miami. Of great value for extreme South Florida planting. Large, creamy yellow, May 15th.

Pallas—Deep red, flesh white, freestone, June 20th to 30th.

Peento (?)—One of the best for extreme south. Flat, cling, May 10th.

Power's September—White, freestone, September 10th.

Red Ceylon (?)—Flesh blood red, freestone, May 10th.

Stanley—Red, flesh white, very sweet, cling, June 25th.

Waldo—Medium, yellowish red, fine grained, juicy, freestone, June 1st.



Jewell Peaches

Group C

For the heavier clay lands of North and West Florida, South Georgia, in the Gulf Coast sections and to the north.

Arp Beauty—Medium, oblong, yellow, bluish tint. Flesh yellow, good quality. Freestone. Good commercial peach. Ripe June 1st to 15th.

Belle of Georgia—Large, showy, clear creamy white, tinted red. Flesh white and firm, excellent quality. Freestone. July 1st to 15th.

Carmen—Large, creamy white, tinged red, freestone, June 20th.

Chinese Cling—Very large, white, tinted red, July 15th.

Elberta—Large, rich yellow, red cheeks, July.

Gibbon's October—Medium, tinged red, freestone, October.

Greensboro—Large, bright red, flesh white, semi-cling. One of best, June 1st.

General Lee—Large white with slight blush, quality good, splendid bearer. Cling, July 10th to 20th.

Hiley—Large, red cheeks, flesh white, red at pit, freestone, June 20th.

Heath Cling—White with red tinge, flesh white. Cling, August.

Mamie Ross—Large, flesh white, cling, June 1st.

Mayflower—Large, highly colored, semi-cling. Very early.

Nix's Late—White, highly flavored, cling, September.

Power's September—White, freestone, September.

Sneed—Flesh white, juicy, semi-cling, May to June.

Stanley—Flesh white. Very sweet, cling, June 25th.

St. John—Orange yellow. Firm, juicy, freestone, June 15th.

Triumph—Flesh yellow, freestone. May to June.

Waddell—Rich, creamy white. Juicy, sweet, freestone, early June.

Prices of Peaches on Peach Roots.

Each 10 100 1,000

D—1½ to 2 feet, Small..... \$0.15 \$1.25 \$10.00 \$70.00

E—2 to 3 feet, Light..... .20 1.50 12.00 80.00

F—3 to 4 feet, Medium..... .25 2.00 15.00 110.00

G—4 to 5 feet, Standard.... .30 2.50 20.00 140.00

H—5 to 7 feet, Large..... .40 3.50 25.00

Peaches on Plum Roots

Some people recommend planting peaches grown on plum roots. While we do not advise or recommend the plum roots especially as a stock for peach trees, yet to meet the demand existing, we propagate and offer a limited quantity of most of the varieties listed, grafted on Marianna plum roots.

Special Prices of Peaches on Plum Roots.

Each 10 100

E—2 to 3 feet, Light..... \$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00

F—3 to 4 feet, Medium..... .30 2.50 20.00

G—4 to 5 feet, Standard.... .40 3.50 25.00

H—5 to 7 feet, Large..... .50 4.00 30.00

Pears

With the blight-proof varieties now offered, everyone can have producing pear trees. Older standard varieties can also be made to succeed where great care is taken to keep blight cut out.

Dixie—Our **New Special Variety**, is a wonder. It is blight-proof, good quality, heavy bearer, nearly round like an apple, desirable for door yards or orchards. Small size, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; standard size, 40c each, \$3.50 per ten; large trees, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Prices of Standard Varieties of Pears.

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft., Small.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	.25	2.00	15.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.30	2.50	20.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	.40	3.50	30.00
K—6 to 8 ft., Heavy branched.....	.60	5.00	

STANDARD VARIETIES OF PEARS.

Bartlett—Old standard variety, best adapted for land back from the coast.

Cincinnati—Early bearer, prolific, good, July.

Garber—Prolific, large, good, September.

Kieffer—Large, good shipper, September.

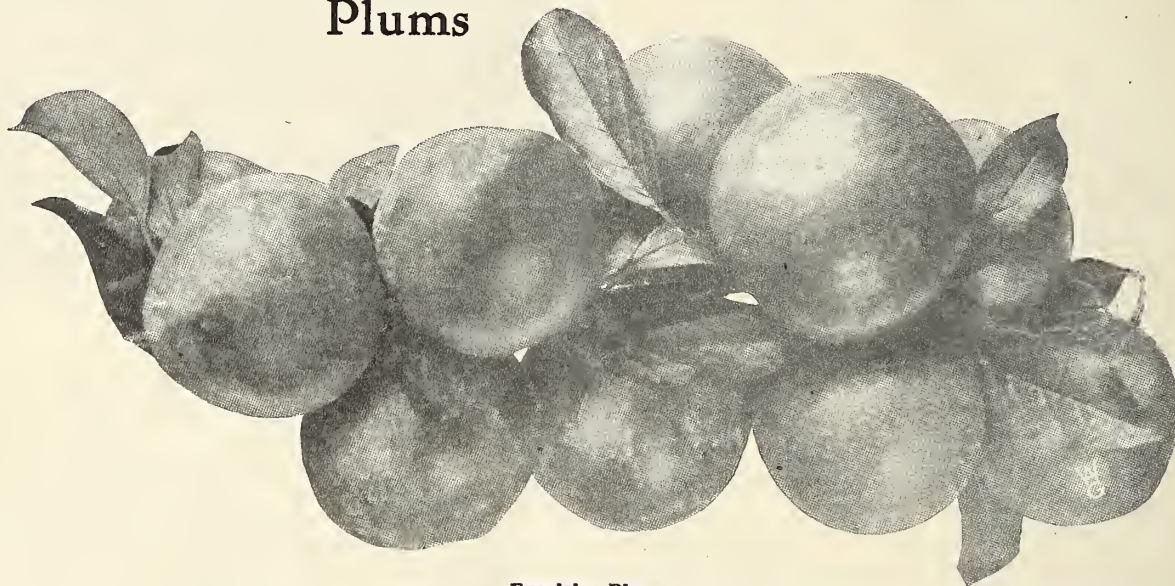
Leconte—Early bearer, prolific, July.

Magnolia—Very large, good flavor, October.

Sand Pear—Absolutely blight-proof. Large, splendid market variety, August.

Suwanee—Very large, splendid quality, July.

Plums



Excelsior Plums

Every year thousands of crates of plums are shipped from California, Colorado and other states into the southern states, even to the small towns and country stores and sold at big prices. These plums are grown on land valued much higher than our southern land, and which is irrigated at a cost of \$6 to \$10 per acre. Regardless of the land valuation, high cost of production and express charges on a two thousand mile shipment, the fruit is grown and sold at a large profit. The lands of the southern states will grow as large crops of plums and at as low production cost as any part of the world.

A commercial plum orchard offers today one of the greatest inducements to the man who wants to engage in pleasant and highly profitable farming. The plum is another of our fruits which is easy to grow, bears young, and crops regularly.

Our plum trees are of choice varieties, the best for Southern planters. They are grown on new, cut-over pine land and are absolutely free from disease of every character.

PLANT PLUMS IN POULTRY YARD.

The clean packed ground and high percentage of nitrogen in the chicken manure seem to be just what the trees require. The trees give right amount of shade during summer and admit sunlight during winter.

Prices of Standard Varieties:

	Each	10	100
D—1½ to 2 ft., Small.....	\$0.15	\$1.20	\$10.00
E—2 to 3 ft., Light.....	.18	1.50	12.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	.25	2.00	15.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.30	2.50	20.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	.40	3.00	25.00

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD PLUMS.

Abundance—Medium to large, round, pointed; greenish-yellow. Sub-acid, slight apricot flavor. Rich and good.

Burbank—Very large; clear rich red, showing yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty.

Chabot—Very large, crimson, white bloom; excellent, very prolific.

Excelsior—Remarkably strong grower, fruit medium to large size; reddish purple; flesh firm, yellowish. A most valuable Southern plum. A cross between the large Japanese varieties

and native southern plum, giving it large size and assurance of adaptability. Ripe in May.

Gonzales—Very large, red, good shipper, fine quality. Originated in South Texas.

Happiness—Very large, glowing red; flesh firm, rich, juicy; exquisite flavor. A very profitable plum. June 15th.

Kelsey—The largest plum grown, heart-shaped; greenish-yellow, spotted with reddish purple. Flesh fine, solid, rich and juicy. June to July.

McCartney—Very early, oblong, transparent-yellow; strong grower, productive. The largest and most reliable yellow plum for planting in lower South.

Red June—Vigorous grower. Prolific. Medium to large. Deep vermilion-red, showy. Flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid. June.

Stumpe or Howe—Heavy bearer, medium large, dark rich red. Originated in Florida and has given exceptional results wherever planted in the lower south. Ripe in May.

Terrell—Large, nearly round, reddish-yellow, wine-red when fully ripe. Very fine quality. June.

Wickson—Large, deep maroon-red. Flesh firm; deep amber-yellow, small pit. Ripe in July.

GRIFFING'S SPECIAL VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

The newest and best for planting in the extreme south and gulf coast section.

Prices, Special Plums, Florida and Hoyt:

	Each	10	100
D—1½ to 2 ft., Small.....	\$0.25	\$2.30	\$18.00
E—2 to 3 ft., Light.....	.30	2.50	20.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	.35	3.00	25.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.40	3.50	30.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	.50	4.00	35.00

Florida—A new plum of the Japanese strain. Very large, abundant bearer, strong grower. Reddish yellow, overspread with purple tint. No plum has ever been more promising for general southern planting. June.

Hoyt—A most vigorous tree, cross of Japanese and American type. Has given wonderful results wherever tested. Bears in long clusters. A wonderful producer. Medium to large; purplish red. Meat dark yellow, pit small, separating easily. A most valuable plum.

Apples

Only a few of the summer and fall apples can be recommended for the lower south, but for home and local market consumption the varieties we list will give good results.

Mason and Day, Our Two Special Apples

These have been giving wonderful results and we are pleased to be able to recommend them.

Special Prices on Mason and Day Apples:

Small trees, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; standard size, 50c each, \$4.25 per 10.

Mason originated in Southern Texas. Has produced 14 successive crops. Greenish yellow ground, covered with red and yellow specks. Ripens in July.

Day—Originating in Mississippi, received third prize and bronze medal at St. Louis Exposition. Medium size, red striped on one side, and yellow transparent on the other. Ripens in June.

Prices of Standard Apple Trees:

	Each	10
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.35	3.00

STANDARD VARIETIES.

- Horse**—Large, yellow, popular, July.
- Malden Blush**—Large, pale yellow, shaded red, September.
- Jennings' Florida**—Originated in Florida. Large, yellowish-green. Splendid cooking apple. Early.
- Red Astrachan**—Large, red, good, June.
- Red June**—Medium, bright red, good quality. June.
- Transcendent Crab**—Yellow, striped red, prolific.

Figs

No fruit is more valuable in the south than the fig. They should be planted at every kitchen door or around outbuildings, as they grow specially well when roots may run under buildings. A few trees of well selected varieties will supply fresh table figs from May till late fall.

Marketing Figs

Fresh figs on the markets for table use and preserving are also meeting with ready sale and when properly picked and packed can be transported successfully several hundred miles.

Commercial fig growing for supplying preserving plants is gradually extending throughout the south. Plantings should be made on heavy soils or where clay is close to the surface. They can be planted 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows and rows 15 to 18 feet apart.

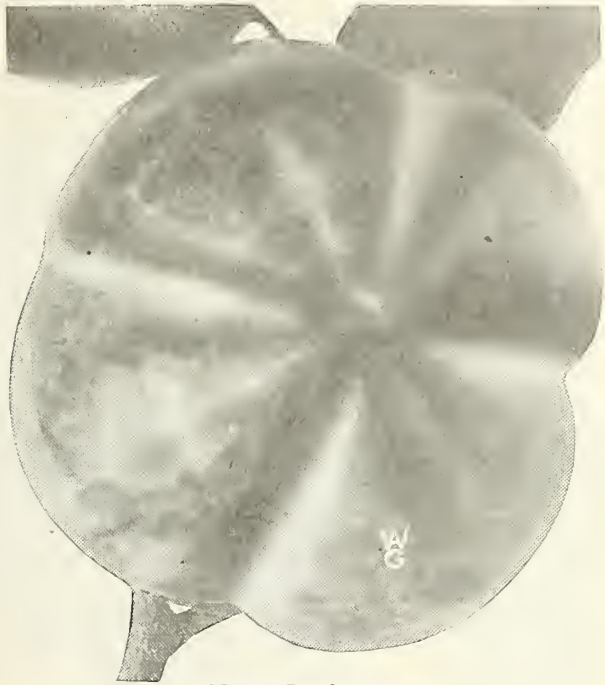
The yield is very heavy, thousands of pounds of fruit being produced per acre.

They require good fertilization, intense cultivation, and, if regularly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, will hold their leaves late in the season—greatly extending the producing period.

Preserved Figs are becoming one of the most popular desert fruits in hotels, cafes, dining ears and on home tables. Up to the present time the supply has not begun to keep up with the rapidly increasing demand.

Prices of Fig Trees:

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet, Light.....	\$0.20	\$1.60	\$14.00
2 to 3 feet, Small.....	0.25	2.00	18.00
3 to 4 feet, Medium.....	.30	2.50	20.00
4 to 5 feet, Standard.....	.40	3.50	30.00
5 to 7 feet, Large.....	.50	4.50	40.00



Okame Persimmon

DESCRIPTION OF FIGS.

- Brown Turkey**—Medium to large; yellowish-brown; pulp tender, rich, and of finest quality, borne on long stems allowing fruit to hang blossom end down at maturity, preventing souring in rainy weather.
- Brunswick**—Very large, purplish black shading to dark red near stem; flesh rich, firm, good quality; early bearer; ripens throughout the season; productive. Free grower.
- Celestial**—Sometimes called Little Sugar Fig; the sweetest of all varieties. Is found growing in most every door yard in the east country, proving its adaptability. Ripens in mid-season.
- Green Ischia**—Light, transparent green; flesh white shading to crimson around seed cells. Best extremely late fig. One of the earliest bearing, steadiest and most prolific.
- Lemon**—Large, lemon colored, retaining natural color when preserved. Ripens early.
- Magnolia**—Large sized, light colored, handsome fruit. Vigorous grower; prolific; excellent for preserving, this variety being one of the favorites with Texas planters for commercial growing.

Persimmons

The Persimmon is destined to become one of the leading fruits of the cotton belt and lower south. This may seem an extravagant statement, but as soon as there is enough of the fruit on the market for the people to learn the richness and deliciousness, the demand will increase far in excess of the supply. Where the Persimmon is known on the market it finds ready sale without being treated to make it non-astringent. In Japan the Persimmon is to the Japanese what the apple is to the American. The cost of cultivation, care and production is reduced to a minimum.

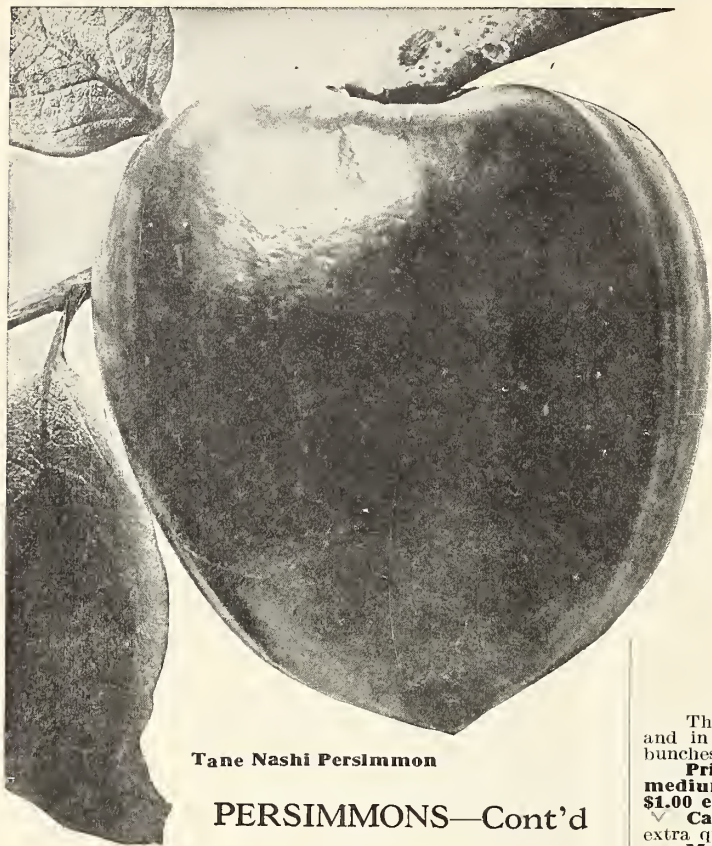
The trees thrive on almost any soil, giving good results on land too poor for most crops. They can be produced at one-half the cost of oranges, grapefruit or apple. No frost risk and very few diseases or insect troubles. Trees should be well cultivated and well fertilized for the first two years, after which they should be plowed during the winter and the orchard sowed with cowpeas, no cultivation being done during the growing period. If peas and grass get too high, they may be mowed and used for hay or as a mulch. Fertilizer should be applied in March.

You can take the astringency or puckering out of the hard, mature Persimmon, making it edible as an apple. The process is simply placing the mature, hard fruit in an air-tight receptacle or room and displacing the air for a period of from two to four



Brunswick Fig

Persimmons continued on next page.



Tane Nashi Persimmon

PERSIMMONS—Cont'd

pays, according to the variety, with carbon dioxide gas (the same as is used for charging soda fountains), and the fruit will come out sound, firm and as non-astringent as an apple or peach. The United States Department of Agriculture has been conducting experiments in processing or removing the astringency from the Persimmon for the past several years. See United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 441, prepared by H. C. Gore, Division of Foods; Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Get a copy of this bulletin.

Prices of Persimmons, all Varieties:

	Each	10	100	1000
E—2 to 3 ft., Light.....	\$0.25	\$1.80	\$15.00	\$130.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	.30	2.20	18.00	160.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.40	3.00	25.00	200.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	.60	5.00	35.00	

2 and 3-year trees, \$1.00 up.

✓ **Tamopan**—The new Chinese variety. Large, compressed, with appearance of having had tight string around it while ripening; yellow, excellent quality.

✓ **Costata**—Medium size, conical, light yellow.

✓ **Dia Dia Maru**—Flat, yellow, medium size, four sided.

✓ **Fuya Kaki**—Recent introduction from Japan, large flattened, reddish yellow, excellent.

✓ **Hacheya**—Very large, conical.

✓ **Hyakume**—Very large, flattened, light yellow, dark meat, good while hard.

✓ **Okame**—Dark red, meat yellow, few seeds, vigorous grower.

✓ **Triumph**—Color and shape of tomato, excellent quality; splendid for marketing.

✓ **Tane Nashi**—Very large, yellow, conical, one of the best for marketing.

✓ **Tsuru**—Long pointed, very prolific.

✓ **Yeddo Ichi**—Large, red, dark meat, good while hard.

✓ **Yemon**—Large yellow, flattened.

✓ **Zengi**—Medium, slightly flattened, reddish yellow, eatable while still quite hard.

Pomegranates

A novel southern fruit, highly appreciated by many, and thrives well. Quite ornamental. Varieties are **Purple Seeded, Paper Shell, and Sweet.**

Prices: Small trees, 30c each, \$2.70 per 10; medium size, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; standard size, 50c each, \$4.50 per 10.

Mulberries

For shade in back yards or lots and in poultry runs, the mulberry is the best tree we know. The fruit will feed chickens or pigs for months. Mulberry trees thrive in any location.

Prices of Mulberries: Small trees, 20c each, \$1.50 per 10; standard size, 35c each, \$2.70 per 10; large size, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10. Special prices on 100 and 1,000 lots.

✓ **Downing**—Heavy bearer. Good fruit.

✓ **Hicks Everbearing**—Ripens during about three months.

✓ **Merritt**—Earliest. Berries large. April and May.

✓ **Russian**—Berries black. Early.

✓ **Silkworm Mulberry**—Adapted to coast country for shade.

✓ **Stubbs**—Large berries, black, good quality.

✓ **White Mulberry**—Yellow berries, prolific.

Bananas

These give a charming tropical appearance to any grounds, and in most of Florida and the coast country produce nice bunches of really fine fruit.

Price: Small banana bulbs, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; medium size bulbs, 45c each, \$4.00 per 10; large crowns, \$1.00 each, \$8.50 per 10.

✓ **Cavendish**—A dwarf sort, suitable for tub planting. Fruit extra quality.

✓ **Martinique**—The variety of commerce.

✓ **Orinoco (or Horse)**—Hardest and largest-growing sort.



Bananas as Planted for Ornamental Effect and for Fruit

Guavas

A highly appreciated fruit thriving in all the coast country and throughout Florida. **Red Cattley, Yellow Cattley, Lemon or (Common Florida).**

Price: Small plants, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; medium size, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; large size, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

PLUMS AND POULTRY

Plant a few Plum trees in poultry yard or near poultry house. Plums provide just the right amount of shade for poultry, and will bear heavy crops of fine fruit in such a location when they would fail elsewhere.

Grapes

Grapes reach their highest perfection in the greater part of the south and all the bunch or trellis varieties ripen fruit quite early, when the market is bare and prices are high. Nothing need be said of their value for home use.

Price All Varieties of Grapes:			
	Each	10	100
1 year, small size.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
2 year, medium size.....	.30	2.50	20.00
3 year, large size.....	.40	3.00	25.00

Trellis or Bunch Varieties

- ✓ **Agawam**—Large bunches, dark reddish brown.
- ✓ **Brighton**—Medium bunches, dark red, tender, sweet.
- ✓ **Champion**—Large, black, tender, rich. Best of jelly grapes.
- ✓ **Clinton**—Large, blue-black, tender, sweet.
- ✓ **Concord**—Blue-black, an old favorite.
- ✓ **Delaware**—Small, solid bunches. Very sweet.



Scuppernong Grape

- ✓ **Elvira**—Pale green, streaked red, tender, sweet.
- ✓ **Ives**—Large, black. Good wine grape.
- ✓ **Moore's Early**—Bunches small, fruit large, blue-black, sweet.
- ✓ **Niagara**—White, large, showy, good market variety.
- ✓ **Salem**—Large, round, coppery red. Early.
- ✓ **Wildier**—Large bunches, black. Early.

Southern Muscadine Grapes

Southern Muscadine (Vitis rotundifolia)—Scuppernong family. Native southern type. A popular grape on all southern markets. Makes very fine wines and grape juice. Well adapted throughout the south. Vines should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart and trained on flat arbor about 6½ feet high.

If the scuppernong type of grapes were produced in sufficient quantity to supply the southern markets during their season of August, September and October there would be very little demand for any of the bunch grapes in competition with them.

All southern people know and love these grapes best of all. We recommend them highly for Southern markets and believe they could be made as popular in the North if produced in quantity and properly introduced there.

✓ **Eden**—Large, black, fine flavored grapes. Fine for wines or grape juice.

✓ **Flowers**—Large, splendid quality. Very late. Black.

✓ **James**—Large, black; delicate flavor; large cluster, early bearer. Most robust vine of black Scuppernong type. Fine quality, productive, free from disease. Late.

✓ **Meisch**—New variety, medium size, earliest of this type. Delicate, rich, splendid flavor.

✓ **Scuppernong**—Large, bronze-colored berry. Flesh sweet, pulpy and vinous. The most popular grape on the southern market. Supply is seldom equal to the demand. Vines produce abundantly. Scuppernong wine is considered among the best amber wines.

✓ **Thomas**—Small cluster, medium size. Very fine quality. Grape juice made from this variety is rich and of pleasing flavor.

Loquats

A conspicuously attractive, medium size, evergreen tree of very symmetrical, spreading growth. The foliage is dark rich green on top with slight velvety appearance below. Leaves are very large, measuring two to three inches across and 6 to 8 inches long. A most beautiful ornamental tree for the garden or lawn. In addition to its other good qualities, the loquat tree bears heavy annual crops of deliciously sprightly, sub-acid plum-shaped and sized fruits which are splendid for making jellies.

Prices of Loquats:

	Each	10
C—1 to 1½ ft., Small.....	\$0.25	\$2.20
D—1½ to 2 ft., Light.....	.30	2.50
E—2 to 3 ft., Medium.....	.40	3.50
F—3 to 4 ft., Standard.....	.50	4.50
G—4 to 5 ft., Large.....	.75	6.50
H—5 to 7 ft., Specimens.....	1.00 up.	

Handled with roots balled and burlapped double above price.

Family Nut and Fruit Collection

Price of Family Nut and Fruit Collection, 16 trees and vines, medium size trees and 1 year vines.

Value

Regular

\$5.00

Special

\$3.50

- ✓ 1 President Pecan tree.
- ✓ 1 Japan Walnut tree.
- ✓ 2 Best Varieties Fig trees.
- ✓ 1 Tane Nashi Persimmon tree.
- ✓ 2 Imperial Peach trees.
- ✓ 1 Excelsior Plum tree.
- ✓ 1 Stumpe Plum tree.
- ✓ 1 Dixie Pear tree.
- ✓ 1 Day Apple tree.
- ✓ 1 Merritt Mulberry tree.
- ✓ 2 Concord Grape vines.
- ✓ 1 Thomas Grape vine.
- ✓ 1 Scuppernong Grape vine.

Same Collection in large size trees and 2 year heavy vines.

Value

Regular

\$8.00

Special

\$5.00

—This Collection Will Help You Solve the H. C. L.—

Inter-State Nurseries

.....191.....

Macclenny, Fla.

and ship by.....**on or about**.....**191**.....

Express, Freight or Parcel Post Time to be shipped

Destination.....
Express, Railroad or Postoffice.

County.....State.....

Via

Trees and plants ordered are purchased under terms of sale as published on page 24 of C. M. Griffing & Co. 1918 Catalogue.

Signed..... Purchaser must sign here

Post Office
If different from shipping point

R. F. D. Route.....State.....

We substitute unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted. If you do not want us to substitute in case we are out of the varieties or sizes ordered, write the word "no" here....., in which case we will refund for shortage.

[illegible]

Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Letter.
Extend or carry out price for each item or group of same class having common price.

Our Crown Collection of Roses

—See Page 2—



CROWN
COLLECTION

SEE PAGE 2

10 ROSE
BUSHES

1 YEAR SIZE - - \$1.90
2 YEAR SIZE - - \$2.75

1 Mrs. Dudley Cross. 2 Sunburst.
3 Killarney. 4 Mrs. A. R. Waddell.
5 Paul Neyron. 6 Frau Karl Druschki.
7 Etoile de France. 8 Hector McKenzie.
9 Natalie Bottner. 10 Kaiserine Aug Victoria.

INTER-STATE NURSERIES

MACCLENNY - FLORIDA



TAMAPAN
NEW CHINESE
PERSIMMONS



TANE NASHI
PERSIMMON TREE



JEWELL PEACHES

1918 Catalog
Inter-State Nurseries
 Macclenny, Florida